THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 134

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

AEF in Mediterranean; Drive for 'Over 40' Jobs; 20,000 at Revue of Stars

The World's Day—May 2, 1942

The War: U. S. Troops in Eastern Mediterranean

Africa: Presence of United States troops in the Eastern Mediterranean war theater was announced by Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, chief of the United States North African mission. The troops were said to be entirely service personnel.

In the air: The RAF resumed night bombing after a one-day lull, striking in force at the French "invasion" coast. [Page 1.]

At sea: Berlin claimed that more than 585,000 tons of British and American shipping was sunk during the month of April.

In Russia: Moscow claimed 447 Nazi ships sunk by the Red fleet in the Baltic since war began, and announced heavy fighting on the Leningrad Front. [Page 1.]

Burma: Japanese armies drove to within 45 miles of the Chinese Front northeast of Lashio, Burma Road terminus, in a new major thrust. Japanese claimed capture of Mandalay, but British dispatches did not confirm this. [Page 1.]

Australia: Allied warplanes struck Japanese bases at Gasmata, New Britain Island, while unidentified aircraft reconnoitered over Townsville, Australian port 700 miles north of Brisbane.

Bay of Bengal: Japanese claims of having bombed the port of Akyab, on the Burmese coast northwest of Rangoon, further refuted claims issued last month that a Japanese naval invasion force had made a landing at this point.

General: Prague's German-controlled radio reported Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch to be "recuperating" in Czechoslovakia. His "ailment" was not mentioned in the radiocast heard in London.

Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded to 100 United States and Filipino soldiers and one naval officer for gallantry in the Battle of the Philippines, the War Department announced. [Page 6.]

Washington: U. S. Opens 'Over 40' Job Drive

A nation-wide drive to find "jobs for men over 40" opened with local offices of the United States Employment Service making a special effort to find jobs for these older men.

Family men would be exempt from combat branches of the Army but could be drafted into war factories to replace single workers in uniform under a new proposal by Senator Johnson (D) of Colorado, who suggested this change in the War Department bill for allowances to soldiers' dependents.

The help in money and men that the United States is giving Free French authorities is to continue, authoritative sources disclosed, making the distinction that this did not constitute recognition of the de Gaulle Committee as a Government of France. [Page 1.]

The Justice and Post Office Departments cited The X-Ray, a weekly newspaper published at Muncie, Ind., for publishing allegedly seditious matter. A hearing is to be held May 19 to determine whether the publication's mailing privilege should be revoked altogether. [Page 1.]

Taking of photographs from the top of the Washington Monument was banned for the duration of the war at the request of military authorities.

Officials of the War Department disclosed that Army recruiting officers had been instructed to get approximately one out of five voluntary recruits from the 18-19 age group below the Selective Service draft age. The Army also laid plans to draw on the 1-B group of registrants for behind-the-lines activities.

New England: Movie Star Revue Draws 20,000

Twenty thousand persons jammed Boston Garden for real-life glimpse of 22 Hollywood stars in Victory Caravan. [Page 2.]

Private industry plays a big part in housing for war workers in Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

National: Government Quits Cheese-Making

The Federal Government which a month ago placed under government contract the cheese factory of the Netherland Dairy Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., and later plants in Larargeville and Canastota, is no longer in the cheese making business, N. J. Cladakis, Administrator of the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing area announced, saying the emergency which forced the step is over.

John S. Bugas, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Detroit, said that Lieut. Peter Krug, Nazi flier who fled from a Canadian concentration camp and crossed into the United States at Detroit, was captured last night in San Antonio, Texas.

A walkout affecting 8,000 elevator operators and maintenance men in New York City, which has forced thousands of upper-floor dwellers on Manhattan's West Side to climb up and down stairs, ended at the request of the National War Labor Board, which promised a hearing in Washington "at the earliest possible moment."

India: Move for New State Defeated

Rejection of a resolution recognizing the Moslem League's claim of the right to establish a separate state within India, was voted by a Hindu Congress Party Committee. By 120 to 15 it rejected a proposal of Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, a former President of the Congress, now resigned. A counterresolution opposing any proposal to disintegrate India was passed by 97 votes to 17.

In Europe: Axis Executes 30 French Officers

Execution of 30 French officers as accomplices in the escape of Gen. Henri Giraud from a German prison was reported in Russian dispatches.

Sweden's Minister of Social Welfare, F. G. Moeller, noting that a majority of the Norwegian people do not recognize the Quisling regime, was quoted by Reuters in a Stockholm dispatch as saying in a May Day address that "their—the Norwegians'—bravery is an example which might well inspire us under similar conditions, giving us strength to endure to the end."

Nazi occupation troops were reported by a British radiocast to have intervened in a May Day demonstration by French workers at Rouen, France.

In Japan: Throne Candidates Win Seats

Election results, still incomplete, showed that about 80 per cent of the candidates indorsed by the official "League For the Support of the Throne," obtained seats in the April 30 balloting for the Lower Chamber of the Imperial Diet.

Lieut. Gen Ichiro Banzai, military attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, is reported to have left for Rome to confer with Premier Mussolini.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Forest Fires In N. E. Blamed On Saboteurs

Evidence of incendiarism mounts with objective believed to be lumber for U. S. use.

As one forest fire after another was brought under control today throughout New England only to have others break out suddenly in other places, evidence began to pile up that the fires were being deliberately set, probably to threaten huge government lumber supplies stored for military purposes.

From Connecticut, where State Forester Austin F. Hawes reported fire fighting facilities overtaxed, conflagrations were breaking out in isolated places at such inopportune moments when fire fighting equipment was battling blazes elsewhere that State officials flatly used the word "sabotage."

Many fires were being reported hourly, and as these flames were extinguished, others were discovered in various sections of the State.

State guardsmen, auxiliary firemen and hundreds of volunteers were still battling scores of fires throughout the State of Rhode Island this morning which caused considerable destruction to board lumber stored in farmsteads and warehouses and to summer cottages. Shifting winds made the situation more difficult.

Balloon Exonerated

Following an airplane trip over the fire-swept areas, Gov. Howard McGrath asserted his conviction that the conflagrations were deliberately set. Similar reports came from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, where an extinguished candle attached to a balloon was at first thought to have had something to do with the fires, but later was believed to have been used by meteorologists to measure winds.

Damage in New England was estimated at $2,000,000 before all the blazes were reported checked at an early hour this morning. But the fire fighters were kept constantly on the alert anticipating new outbreaks momentarily. In one given area in Rhode Island, 15 different fires were found along a single three-mile stretch of highway.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Corps Area, who visited the scene, said: "It seems strange to me that 15 fires should suddenly spring up close to where the Government has so much lumber stored."

A fire extending into the Sterling, Conn., district destroyed 1,500,000 feet of Government-stored lumber.

Request by Saltonstall

As officials throughout the fire-swept areas openly charged sabotage Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts called upon every

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Fall of Mandalay Claimed by Japan; Washington Fights War on Home Front; U. S. Troops Urged for South Africa

Another of the little aid-the-enemy newssheets, The X-Ray, is banned as seditious.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—The Capital was fighting the war on the domestic and diplomatic fronts today.

Four significant actions were in progress:

On the recommendation of Francis Biddle, Attorney General, the Postoffice Department banned from the mails another of the little aid-the-enemy news sheets for sedition. This time it was "The X-Ray" which from Muncie, Ind., has weekly been pouring out its hatred of America's allies, especially Britain, the President of the United States in particular and the Jews in general. But no more. "The X-ray" has been turned off.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, recently returned from a long recuperative rest in Florida, assured Adrien Tixier, Chief Free French delegate in the United States, that America has every intention of supporting and collaborating with the Free French movement although this collaboration does not extend to diplomatic recognition—at least for the present.

Legislation to put the force of law behind President Rosevelt's announced intentions to stabilize wages is in preparation. It is being drafted by Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee, one of the early advocates of an all-in wage-price-profit ceiling as recommended by Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board in World War I. It will go before the House next week and will also embrace a plan for compulsory investment in Government war bonds.

Favorable Congressional action appears to be awaiting the decision of the House Ways and Means Committee to report a flat 94 per cent excess profits tax on all above-normal earnings of corporations during the war. This would take $94 out of every $100 of excess profits and would produce an estimated revenue of $2,500,000,000. The committee also decided to retain the present 24 per cent tax on normal profits of corporations with net income of more than $25,000 and increased the present 7 per cent surtax to 16 per cent. This latter tax applies in addition to the 24

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Associated Press

Sea Shelter for Diplomatic Staffs

With 18 Swedish flags painted on her hull, the "Diplomat Liner" Drottningholm has arrived in Jersey City with 154 passengers. The ship is due to sail early next week with 750 Axis diplomats, their families, and servants. The vessel will return from its trip to Lisbon with American diplomats.

Drive by Japanese from Lashio carries them to within 45 miles of Chinese frontier.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A new critical menace to the British and Chinese fighting in Burma loomed as Japanese armies—moving northeast from captured Lashio, terminus of the Burma Road—drove to a point less than 45 miles from the Chinese frontier. Fighting was reported at Hsenwi, 22 miles northeast of Lashio.

While this new thrust was interpreted in some quarters as possibly presaging an attempted major Japanese drive into Yunnan Province instead of the expected drive into India proper, it seemed more likely that the movement was one to be considered in connection with Burma itself.

Japanese reports stated that the former Burmese Capital and landmark of Rudyard Kipling fame, Mandalay, had been captured. And although there was no confirmation of this claim, British reports yesterday admitted that Allied troops were falling back and the Japanese were attacking the outskirts of the city.

Mandalay was known to be virtually pocketed by Japanese troops—on the left wing by the thrust to Monywa and on the right at Lashio—and it appeared that there was little hope that the former Capital could hold out.

With British troops falling back from Mandalay, a new interpretation of the Japanese drive north of Lashio could be reached, namely, that it might be intended as a wide encircling movement to cut off the British forces retreating from Mandalay, and thereby prevent them from reaching northern Burma and the vital supply route into China via Assam.

Meanwhile in the Australian theater of the Pacific war, Allied warplanes again struck at Japanese bases at Gasmata, New Britain, shooting down two Japanese planes over New Guinea. Appearance of two unidentified planes which flew over Townsville, Australian coastal town 700 miles south of Cape York, led to the belief in some quarters that Japanese were reconnoitering this area with the view to possible future action.

On the European war front action the RAF renewed its attacks on the German-occupied coast in force, while on the Russian front Moscow claimed that 447 German ships, including 115 transports, a battleship and a cruiser, had been sunk by the Red Fleet in the Baltic since the war began.

AEF Proposed for South Africa; Smuts Warns of Japanese Threat

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 2—Proposals for sending American troops to South Africa are gaining advocates in military circles here. It is pointed out that the presence in South Africa of American forces would have enormous military and political advantages.

Without unduly straining its resources the Union could accommodate and feed 500,000 men. It would provide them with an excellent training ground, strategically located.

Troops stationed in South Africa could swiftly and conveniently be sent when required to any of the many theaters of war in Africa and Asia and would be within close striking range of danger spots in the Indian Ocean and further east.

They would greatly contribute to the urgent problem of protecting the South African coast and the vital Allied shipping lanes, upon whose functioning the Allied war effort is utterly dependent, from the growing threat of the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean.

Ammunition Depot

In similar fashion, South Africa could also serve as a convenient depot for reserve munitions and armaments which could be centralized there and transshipped wherever needed, thereby eliminating the dangerous and foolhardy practice of keeping large supplies near the front where they are potential targets of enemy air attack. In this connection it would serve as an intermediate supply base for the United States Army and naval bases now being built in Eritrea and elsewhere.

As outlined by its advocates, American and South African collaboration would not be limited strictly to military matters. It is pointed out that South Africa, because of its location on the shipping lanes and with its excellent natural harbors of Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town, should logically, as one of its main contributions to the war effort, become the center of ship repairing and shipbuilding. At present work in these fields is hampered by the lack of adequate equipment, dry docks, and floating docks, but these could be obtained and placed in operation with American aid.

Could Meet Steel Needs

Directly linked with the shipyards development would be the expansion of South Africa's iron and steel industry. At present South Africa, with one of the world's highest grades of iron ore—68 per cent iron, whereas American ore ranges up to 50 per cent—and excellent coking coal, imports tons of high-grade steels yearly from the United States. This is entirely because the Union

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King and Queen Visit Reprisal-Bombed Bath

By the Associated Press

Bath, England, May 2

Climbing over heaps of debris, King George and Queen Elizabeth inspected today the damage wrought at Bath by the Germans' reprisal bombing.

"We were anxious to come and see how you are all getting on," said the King to one gray-haired woman.

"It's terrible," said the Queen as they stood on a hillside, surveying wreckage which hundreds of soldiers were clearing away.

Their Majesties' route through the town had to be altered once because of danger from falling masonry.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, May 1 (AP)—Gen. Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, warned the nation the Japanese might attempt to attack South Africa.

"Although South Africa successfully repelled dangers threatening her borders from the north two years ago, the Union is not yet out of danger," Premier Smuts said in a call for an all-out war effort.

"You know how Japan is today at the approaches to the Indian Ocean where our continent lies. The menace is coming to us from the most dangerous quarter. We are nothing as strong in this country as Singapore, but it was taken by the enemy.

"Rather than expose South Africa to that final degredation we should be prepared, and I am prepared to go the whole hog and inspan all forces of South Africa in order to repel that menace."

["Inspan" is a South African word meaning "to harness or yoke up."

London sources interpreted this last remark as meaning that Premier Smuts would if necessary mobilize all remaining South Africans now engaged in war effort, rather than that he intended to recall South African troops now in the Mediterranean area.]

Harassed Troops on Bataan Sustained by Spiritual Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2 — Religion played a vital and sustaining role in the lives of the beleaguered troops on Bataan Peninsula, the War Department disclosed today in releasing a whole sheaf of verbatim reports from its Army chaplains who stayed in the Philippines to the last.

"A very genuine and great increase in religious interest has been shown," wrote Chaplain John K. Berneman of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"The tremendous reliance on religious factors available through chaplains was both an inspiration and a challenge," another reported.

Chaplain Frank L. Tiffany of Ellendale, N. D., stated that religious and Biblical literature was at a premium from the beginning of the Bataan front, and still another chaplain reported that "hundreds of boys are asking for Bibles. The Bible is being read here by the men as I've never seen it read before."

A report direct from Corregidor disclosed this suggestive incident as related by the War Department.

Baptism on Easter

"In the heat of battle many things which otherwise would create a great deal of interest are not revealed until a long time after an event has occurred. Easter services on the besieged island fortress of Corregidor, presided over by Senior Chaplain Perry O. Wilcox, Elmira, N. Y., were climaxed by the baptism of Simon McCloud, soldier son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCloud, Leesville, La.

"McCloud, a strapping soldier with a week's growth of beard, appeared at the service hot, dusty and in a duty-begrimed uniform. On the evening before he had called on the chaplain and said, 'I want to be baptized. I have neglected it long enough.'

"Just before communication with Bataan ceased Chaplain Wilcox talked by telephone with Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., San Francisco, Senior Chaplain of United States forces in the Philippines. Chaplain Oliver reported that all 21 American [Roman] Catholic and Protestant chaplains with Bataan forces were well, except one who had a very slight flesh wound, and would carry on, continuing to minister to needs and to aid and comfort American soldiers. That was the last communication with the American forces in Bataan."

Many Brave Deeds

When the valiant defense of Bataan by American and Philippine forces is fully recorded, among the stirring deeds recounted of the brave men who served, there will

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Car Sticker Drive Intensified

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today launched the biggest drive in the history of his division, when he ordered every investigator and examiner under his charge to apprehend the operators of automobiles not showing the official semiannual inspection sticker.

Motorists experienced something of what is to follow last night when hundreds were held up on their way home from the office for failure to comply with the inspection law. Delinquents face a minimum fine of $5. During the last two weeks of April, 101 registrations were suspended for faulty motorcar equipment. But only 15 of these were for unsafe tires.

Yesterday, the first day following the deadline on vehicular checkups, was a busy one for inspectors who lined main highways in all parts of the State for the initial clamping down on motorists. While only a few of the reports are in, hundreds and possibly thousands of motorists may be caught in the sticker drive. One report from a single district last night, held the names of 450 violators.

Contrary to expectations, there are 36,000 more highway vehicles on the road to check this year than last year at this time, the Registry reported. Despite gasoline shortages, tire troubles, and other lack of equipment due to the war emergency, the Division has registered 794,222 motor vehicles this year as of April 1, against 758,200 last year.

The Bong of Wong At War With Japan

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, May 2

The Bong of Wong, chieftain of one of the biggest tribes of Naga Hill headhunters in Assam, British Indian Province, has declared war on Japan, it was announced.

Drive Against Burma

By a Staff Artist

Direction of Japanese Attack

In the thrust of the Japanese in Burma a major attack is proceeding up the Burma Road from the bridgehead of Lashio. Other drives bringing the Japanese to strategic Mandalay still threaten the route to India.

Burma

Japanese dispatches claimed capture of Mandalay, former Capital of Burma and key point on Burma's rail communication system.

Although no confirmation of this claim was forthcoming from United Nations forces, previous dispatches had indicated that the City, heavily bombed, was surrounded, and that the British were rapidly falling back. Observers in London said that it was unlikely that the Japanese had actually captured the City, but that it was possible that the invaders were striking heavily at the City's defenses.

The British admitted that they blew up bridges carrying railroad and highway lines across the Myitnge River south of Mandalay and two spans of the famous Ava bridge, at the juncture of the Myitnge and the Irrawaddy.

Ava, about 10 miles southwest of Mandalay, is at the confluence of the two streams on a big bend of the Irrawaddy which flows roughly from north to south. The Myitnge flows westward down from the alabaster hills of the Shan States.

The British Communiqué said fighting still was continuing "in and around" Monywa, 50 miles west of Mandalay, but that "on the Mandalay front all British troops are being withdrawn from the position north of the Irrawaddy."

During the enemy's rapid penetration northward, the war bul-

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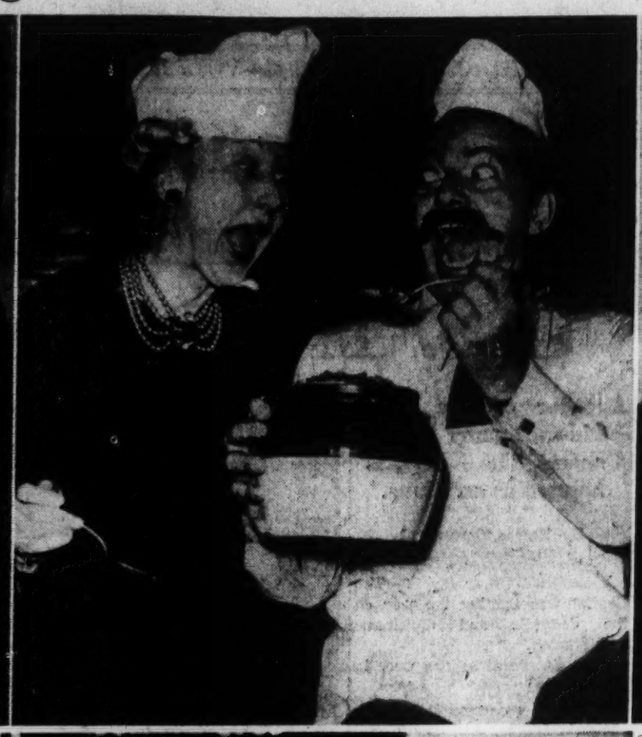
'Stars' Out, Scintillating as Ever, After Gala Hub Night Raising $77,000



Here or There Is a Favorite, Surprise in Fun, Humor, Color

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A day with 22 of Hollywood's brightest Stars is a kaleidescope of surprises, humor, color, crowds, and fun.

Here are one reporter's impressions of yesterday's 12-hour visit to Boston of the Hollywood Victory Caravan—that star-studded troupe from movieland which played before a jammed Boston Garden, earned $77,000 for Army and Navy relief, and thrilled an estimated 500,000 persons in a spectacular street parade.

The day's time schedule: Streamlined train pulls slowly into track 17, South Station, at 11:45 a. m. . . . Stars aboard, but sound asleep. . . . Emerge one by one, beginning about 2 p. m. . . . Are whisked to the Statler Hotel.

A Reporter's 'Roman Holiday'

In two average-sized hotel rooms, $4,000,000 worth of movie talent mixes with the press from 3:15 to 3:45 p. m. . . . Informal chats, handshaking questions and answers: a reported's holiday.

To the Boston Garden for afternoon rehearsal, 4 p. m. to 5:30 . . . back to the hotel . . . parade through the streets, open cars in single file, 7 p. m. to 8 . . . the show: 8:45 to midnight.

Here was a bit of Hollywood lifted out of the West Coast and transplanted in Boston for one short afternoon and evening.

Milling about the Statler press rooms with the stars, you catch the atmosphere: Ostentatious costume jewelry . . . rich furs . . . a purple orchid on a brownish-yellow dress . . . open-toed sandals . . . up-swept hair . . . curls bearing witness to a hairdresser's active imagination . . . a man's brown-and-white checked suit which walks right up and says "hello."

Olivia de Havilland, petite, brown-eyed Melanie of "Gone With the Wind," is demure and charming . . . Most tastefully dressed of all the screen folk in a white blouse with yellow figures, plain skirt, she is spontaneous, friendly, with an alert conversational sense of humor. Unaffected, quiet . . . and pretty, despite an unbecoming roll hair-do.

'There were Three Endings . . .'

Suave is the word for Joan Bennet. Sort, dark-haired . . . smooth and sophisticated of tongue. There is an expensive silver-fox fur about her shoulders, and an eye-catching platinum bracelet on her arm. A white lace hat and white veil . . . She laughingly admits the studio made three separate endings for "Confirm Or Deny," finally leaving them all on the cutting room floor. In one, she was out in Russia with co-star Don Ameche, "and there was Ameche still worrying about his newspaper teletype machine . . ."

Cary Grant is absolutely all his most enthusiastic admirers would want him to be. Tall, with jet-black hair, his face tanned, he is masculine and handsome. His conversation is genuinely modest, even coy, and lightened with humor. Was red-faced not to be able to tell reporters the title of his most recent picture, just completed . . . "Columbia would shoot me for forgetting."

Pert Joan Blondell is conspicuous in a hood which covers her platinum blonde hair and flops about full cheeks.

Boyer, Colbert et al.

Charles Boyer is smooth, friendly in a Continental way, completely natural in his self-styled "Free French accent" . . . Claudette Colbert has bright red hair . . . Jim Cagney, brisk, aggressive, and Pat O'Brien, as Irish as the day is long, are practically inseparable . . .

You ride with improvised police escort to the Garden for rehearsals. On the barren stage, several groups of stars are independently going through the motions of their act, sometimes speaking a scattered line or two of dialogue . . . Al Newman and the orchestra painstakingly repeat over and over again a snatch of musical phrase . . .

Director Mark Sandrich and busy assistants rush about the stage, doubtless with logical purpose but apparently in complete confusion. . . . Periodically they turn to the stars who, while not working, are sitting down front, and demand "quiet"—but never get it. . . .

Bob Hope and a group of starlets exchange banter from one of the front rows. He is witty, well-liked, chock full of fun. . . . They are prettier, more nearly unspoiled, more natural than many of the "starlets who made good." Frances Gifford has worlds of poise and unaffected charm. Alma Carroll is a comer, too, and pretty as a magazine picture (which, indeed, she often is).

Universal topic of casual conversation here in the highly informal atmosphere of the nearly empty Boston Garden, is sleep, of which the troupe is getting precious little these first few days of the transcontinental Caravan Tour.

'Honey' and 'Darling' Galore

Hollywood folk, when together informally, don't talk shop. They are demonstratively friendly, call each other "honey" and "darling." Take crowds and public enthusiasm rather casually, as a rule, but appeared genuinely affected by the warmth of the cheers and the happy smiles of the throngs who lined the streets for the evening parade.

That parade was a spectacular thing. In each open car was a driver, one (or in some cases, two) stars, and a military police escort. The cars wound single file through streets for at least a mile, from the hotel to the Garden, and all along the way men and women were lined up three and four deep. Others hung out office building windows, way up to the seventh floor. They were all broadly grinning, laughing, happy . . . and cheering.

Crowd Can't Miss Cary

Cary Grant was quickly recognized. Charlotte Greenwood was a good sport, waving and gesturing almost constantly. One youngster, not too well versed in his Hollywood, perhaps, pointed to her and shouted, "There goes Hedy Lamarr!" Miss Lamarr, unfortunately, was not on hand. . . .

There were cars for reporters and photogaphers in the rear of the cavalcade. They were met with searching, quizzical looks, and an occasional shouted, "Who are you?"

Some Hollywood press agents, also in the parade, waved to the crowd and then sat back to watch the reaction. Puzzled expressions said, "I don't think I ever saw him before." "He wasn't either Groucho Marx. Don't you think I know what he looks like?"

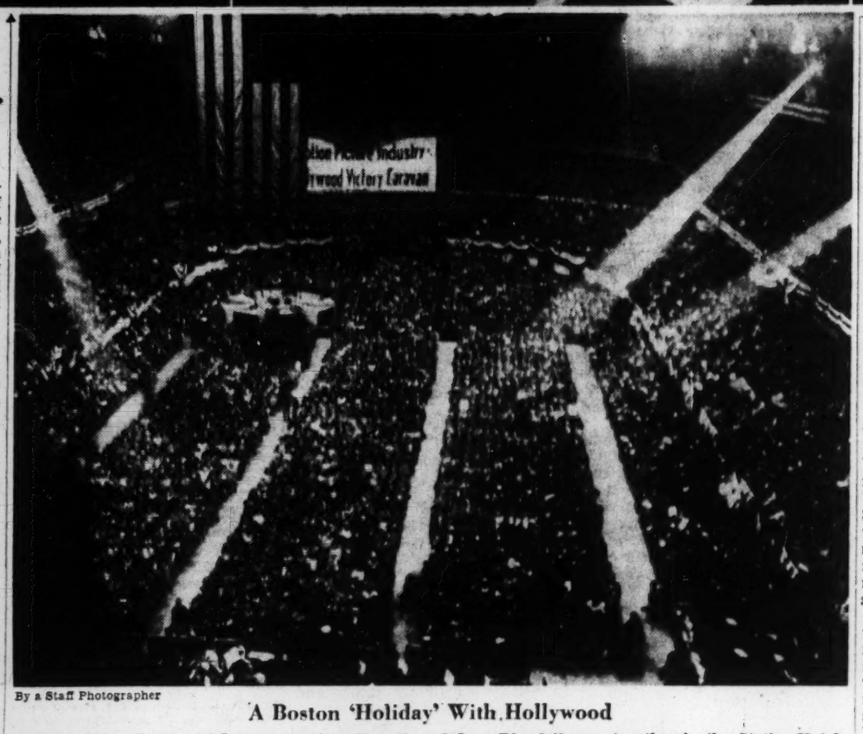
Just by the way, here is a glimpse of Hollywood press agentry, while the publicity boys are the topic of conversation. One of them confessed that it was no accident that several starlets and lesser-known figures on the train were up early, as soon as the Caravan pulled into Boston, while most of the "bigger names" slept on. He had tipped them off that the afternoon newspapers in Boston would need a story, with pictures, on the train's arrival; and that, not being able to obtain interviews or pictures of the stars until after edition time, they would give attention to whoever was on hand. . . . The whole thing came off much as planned.

Lahr Stops Show

The show itself was interesting, though marked here and there by banal humor and bits of bad taste. Bob Hope was a clever, ad-libbing Master of Ceremonies, and Cary Grant, who was alternate M. C., helped keep things running smoothly.

Bert Lahr absolutely stopped the show with his "chop, chop, chop" woodsman's act, in which he burlesques an opera singer's tremolo.

Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland, assisted by the "starlets," did an affecting bit of serious acting, a dramatic version of Alphonse Daudet's story of the Franco-Prussian War, "La Derniere Classe."



By a Staff Photographer

A Boston 'Holiday' With Hollywood

Top (left to right)—Risë Stevens, Alma Carroll, and Joan Blondell pose together in the Statler Hotel during afternoon interviews. Center—Charlotte Greenwood and Jerry Colonna give the photographer a "gag" shot eating Boston baked beans. Mr. Colonna is a "Boston boy," and hence the "angle." Right—"Starlets" Marie McDonald (left) and Arleen Whelan are shown with Comedian Bert Lahr. Below—More than 20,000 persons jammed the Boston Garden to the roof, paying $2.20 for standing room, for the evening show—bringing $77,000 into the coffers of Army and Navy relief.

First War Bond Savings Flag Is Raised in Hub

The first official War Savings Bond Flag, with a white "Minute Man" and 13 stars on a blue field, to be flown in New England, was raised over the North Station of the Boston and Maine Railroad yesterday afternoon, signifying that over 90 per cent of the road's 14,519 employees are enrolled and pledged to regular purchases of War Savings Bonds through payroll deductions for the duration of the war.

In officially designating the Boston and Maine as entitled to fly the new blue banner of honor, the United States Treasury Department sent word to Harold D. Ulrich, Chairman of the road's War Savings Bond Drive Committee that the "Boston and Maine Railroad's record of employees enrolled for bond purchases through regular pay-roll deductions is outstanding in the country."

When seven young women from the various departments of the railroad's general offices raised the flag, 14,105—of 97.1 per cent—of the road's entire personnel of officials and employees, both women and men, in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and New York state were signed to buy bonds through regular payroll deductions until the war is over and 10 out of 13 divisions on the road had already subscribed 100 per cent.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Jinx Falkenberg, actress and model, and Beatrice Kay, singing star of radio's "Gay Nineties Revue" will be the guests at a tea given by the Junior Committee of Russian War Relief, 123 Newbury Street, Boston. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana will speak on "The Russian Theater and Young Russia's Morale." Tea will be served from 4 until 6 o'clock, and the public is invited to attend without charge.

Tomorrow

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30 p. m.

"Sea Elephants and Sea Lions" and "The Golden Eagle," two wildlife motion pictures photographed in brilliant natural color, will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 2:30 and 4. The public is cordinally invited to attend without charge.

Musical concert at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. The WPA Southland Singers under the direction of Lycurgus Lockman will join with the Massachusetts WPA String Orchestra under the baton of Alexander Thiede to commemorate the opening of National Music Week. At 3:30 without charge.

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Memorial Auditorium, Lowell, 8 p. m.

Recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Mariam Burroughs at the violin will accompany George Wheeler, tenor, as the featured artists at this weekly program. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

General Decreases Shown In State Real Estate Taxes

Real estate tax rates reported by 58 of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns show general decreases ranging as high as $7 as compared to 1941 rates.

Of these communities 33 set rates below the 1941 level, 14 report higher rates while the remaining 11 are continuing the 1941 rate for another year.

$7 Drop

Thus far the town of Colrain, whose rate dropped from $36 in 1941 to $29 this year, has the honor of the greatest reduction, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, stated. On the other hand New Salem reported the biggest increase thus far this year, a jump from $33.60 in 1941 to $42, an increase of $8.40.

Mr. Long said that the average reduction among the 58 communities approximates 82 cents.

Two Cities Lower Rates

Among the 58 reporting communities were two cities, both of which have set 1942 rates lower than 1941.

In the city of Melrose, where Carl A. Raymond, former State Budget Commissioner, is serving his first year as Mayor, the rate dropped from $31.60 to $30.60, while in Quincy, center of war production work, the rate decreased from $31.20 to $31.

Comparative 1942 and 1941 rates for the 58 cities and towns follow:

	1942	1941
Abington	$39.00	$43.20
Adams	32.00	34.00
Ashfield	20.00	23.00
Belchertown	38.00	42.40
Blandford	22.00	24.60
Boxboro	15.80	19.20
Brookline	23.90	22.50
Buckland	18.00	21.00
Carver	18.00	20.60
Charlemont	37.00	33.00
Chilmark	18.40	18.40
Colrain	29.00	36.00
Conway	28.00	28.00
Deerfield	23.00	21.90
Dudley	36.00	40.00
East Longmeadow	33.00	32.20
Erving	22.00	24.00
Fairhaven	35.00	33.00
Georgetown	37.00	38.00
Gill	18.00	18.00
Gosnold	14.50	15.00
Granville	24.00	26.60
Hancock	25.50	25.00
Harvard	29.30	30.00
Hatfield	28.40	27.60
Kingston	22.50	21.00
Longmeadow	26.00	26.00
Mattapoisett	25.00	27.00
MELROSE	30.60	31.60
Mendon	32.00	29.00
Monterey	18.90	18.80
Mt. Washington	20.00	20.00
New Salem	42.00	33.60
Norfolk	27.00	30.80
Northboro	36.80	33.80
Petersham	21.40	23.60
Plympton	29.60	32.60
QUINCY	31.00	31.20
Rehoboth	28.00	32.00
Sheffield	23.00	23.00
Southampton	23.00	27.00
Sterling	32.00	34.00
Sunderland	30.00	28.00
Swampscott	29.00	27.00
Topsfield	24.00	24.00
Townsend	27.60	28.60
Wareham	24.50	24.50
Wayland	28.70	30.10
Webster	43.40	44.40
West Bridgewater	28.00	31.60
West Brookfield	30.00	30.00
Westboro	28.80	29.90
Whately	25.00	25.00
Whitman	35.20	38.40
Wilbraham	28.00	32.00
Williamsburg	36.00	38.00
Winchester	27.20	27.20
Wrentham	27.20	27.80

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer today.

Southwestern Maine: Continued mild.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature today with scattered light showers in the north portion.

Vermont: Little change in temperature today with scattered light showers.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly warmer.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:12 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Sunday 1:29 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Sunday 2:04 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Monday 2:21 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:14 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:15 p. m.

New England Fires Blamed on Saboteurs

Continued from Page 1

Massachusetts citizen to "serve as a civilian volunteer fire warden to see that nobody else sets a fire and to exercise caution against chance setting of fires." The Governor said he was reluctant to close the woods to the public, but declared that he would be forced to do so unless he obtained the necessary public co-operation against further fires.

Meanwhile, a fire in Mendon, Vt., that destroyed a lumber mill, valuable machinery and the mill's power station late last night was attributed today to sparks originating in the power house. The damage was estimated at $100,000. Firemen prevented the spread of flames to nearby woodlands.

In Somerville, Mass., a $50,000 fire swept the Davis Square Motion Picture Theater, formerly a church, causing $10,000 damage and driving many families into the street from adjacent dwellings. Investigations were launched this morning to ascertain the cause of the blaze which witnesses said was preceded by a slight explosion.

Northern Sector Prepares

Taking their cue from the experiences in the three southern New England States, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont were reported to be organizing huge auxiliary fire fighting forces to be ready for any eventualities that may develop in the fire cycle. It was assumed from the widespread simultaneous operations of saboteurs that a large gang was at work.

Fires in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were under the direct study of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after Army aerial photographs indicated the unusual aspects of the outbreaks which in Rhode Island were considered the worst to strike the woodlands in 50 years.

An area approximating 50 square miles was swept clean in the vicinity of the town of Coventry. With the exception of this blaze, Rhode Island had the other outbreaks well under control.

At least 500 men were fighting the Bowen Hill fire close to Coventry while more than 2,000 State Guardsmen and volunteers were on duty in other places.

Indication of the extent of the outbreaks was contained in the statement of Massachusetts Conservation Commissioner Raymond J. Kenney, who said today that yesterday was the first day in a week that fewer than 30 new fires were discovered.

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NEWSBOYS WEEK — MAY 1 - 8

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heaven pink	*orchid*	*white*
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'Victory' Congress Aim of Women Voters

By Bernice Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 2—The National League of Women Voters will work during the coming months to build public opinion which will demand that candidates for Congress are men whose first interest is to win the war regardless of political, sectional, or special interests and who recognize that there can be no compromise with Fascism, it was announced in an official proclamation at the closing session at the biennial convention yesterday.

The League will also seek election of men "who know Fascism at home when they see it and have proved their devotion to a democratic solution of the governmental problems they face." These same men, the League holds, must also "have demonstrated their understanding of the part this country must play in an interdependent world and the responsibility of the United States to share in building a free and stable order, which eventually will include all peoples, regardless of race, religion, or political persuasion." The League will indorse or oppose candidates, but will see that the public gets as much information as possible about them and the issues at stake.

For Competent Congress

"The most important issue before the country, during the next few months," according to the resolution, "is the election of a Congress competent to deal with the problems it will face." Pointing to a growing discontent and unhappiness about the caliber of public officials which is now beginning to show itself among the people, the League takes the position that, "representatives must be of the best America affords. The best are none too good. The second best will not do. No man or woman is too good to be called upon for such service. The real meaning of the world crisis today escapes us if we do not see at its heart a sharp division in the attitude of man toward man and nation toward nation."

While working on national elections, League members will also look after things at home. They voted to conduct a vigorous summer campaign to see that local government is related to the necessities of wartime. They are pledged to fight inefficiency, graft, and extravagance by detailed scrutiny and through spreading information on such impending activities of government as assessments, budgets, taxes, and services.

Voting to do all possible to support enforcement of and co-operation with price control and rationing measures, the League will engage in an all-out anti-inflation campaign. "Putting the brakes on inflation," to use the League's own terminology, will take several directions. In the matter of price control, the League will work for any necessary legislation. Since rationing is an administrative matter, the League will undertake to explain, interpret, and clarify the reasons for rationing so that the public will accept it with good will. Members will continue to urge purchase of war bonds and if necessary will support measures for enforced savings. They are also prepared to explain to the public why it is necessary to limit installment purchases and even why they should not open more charge accounts.

New Secretary Elected

They were urged to go ahead with their entire wartime service probe by Edgar Ansel Mowrer, former chief, Chicago Daily News bureaus in Berlin and Paris, who told them that the future of all children rests with the women voters of America. He urged them to continue to stand against sly suggestions of isolationism whatever their source. "Never tire of explaining patiently but unyieldingly to those of our people who have not yet caught up to events, that the Axis owes all its success to its supreme tactics of isolating and destroying its victims one after another. United we are invincible. United we can win, not only this war, conceivably in less time than we dared hope, but also the peace."

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minneapolis, was re-elected as President, Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Washington, D. C., First Vice-President, Mrs. Richard Field, Weston, Mass., Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Walter T. Fisher, Winnetka, Ill., Treasurer. Mrs. R. T. H. Halsey, New Haven, Conn., is the new secretary. Directors are: Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, Jr., Snyder, N. Y., Mrs. Louis Leonard Wright, Chicago, Mrs. D. Bailey Calvin, Lamarque, Texas, and Miss Ruth Mitchell, Minneapolis.

'Good Citizens' in Vanguard At D.A.R. 'Victory Congress'

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago is entertaining a Continental Congress, and liking it. It's the 51st Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held for the first time away from Washington.

This year it is called the "Victory Congress" — "because," says Mrs. William H. Pouch, the President General, "we are all looking ahead to victory."

It seemed something of a task to move the congress here to Chicago and away from the D. A. R.'s own loved Continental Hall. For one thing, great piles of clerical work having to do with credentials and such had to be done over. But the task was done, and now, says Mrs. Pouch, this wartime visit is proving an advantage, though it did seem to come at first a bit in disguise. The D. A. R. at large is getting acquainted with Chicago, and Chicago and the midwest are learning more about the work the D. A. R. is doing.

Opens Way

The Congress opens formally at the Medinah Temple on May 4, for a four-day session, but delegates and guests from the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and a few from Hawaii, are already pouring in.

In this vanguard are 49 senior high school girls, representing each State and the District of Columbia, called Good Citizen Pilgrims. They are winners of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage contest for 1942, conducted by the D. A. R. in thousands of high schools across the country. They've been selected by faculty and schoolmates as the outstanding good citizens in their class. Actually, there are 51 Pilgrims this year. Two of the winners happened to be twins—the winner from Alabama and the one from Minnesota. And so it was made possible for each girl's twin sister to come along.

The Pilgrims are being feted today, taken about the city to visit places of interest. At the formal opening of the Congress on Monday night, they will be presented Good Citizen Medals.

Some people think of the D. A. R. as simply a patriotic organization. It is patriotic. Yes. But that patriotism consists of vastly more than "flag waving." It consists of education, for one thing, making it possible for underprivileged boys and girls in Alabama and in the mountains of Tennessee, for instance, to have schooling—boys and girls who live far away from the public schools. A school in Alabama and one in South Carolina are being supported entirely by D. A. R. funds. In fact money donated for education purposes during the year ending March 1, 1941, amounted to $156,270.32, the Congress this year will learn.

For many years the D. A. R. has provided comforts for people at Ellis Island waiting to enter this country. The flow of immigration has largely stopped now, but there are a good many people at Ellis Island waiting to be deported, and the D. A. R. is helping these.

"We thought," says Mrs. Pouch, "that if we could do something for them while they are waiting, they would leave this country with a kindlier thought."

". . . Go With Him Twain"

Many such reports as these will be heard at the Congress next week. Just as an example, Mrs. Otto H. Crist, Illinois State Regent, told at a press luncheon how she had recently gone over the work done by the Illinois chapters during the past 10 years. She studied the resolutions made and said she was reminded of the Bible verse (Matt. 5:41) which says: ". . . whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain."

"For," says Mrs. Crist, "many people have called us militarists and alarmists in the past because we did the following things:

"We have asked over and over again for the finger printing of aliens, for the deportation of people we knew were working for the overthrow of our government. We asked again and again that no scrap iron be sold to the countries we knew were preparing for war against us. And we have asked that our country be protected sanely and adequately."

"Now we are ready to go the other mile," she explained with a smile. "We think our stand has been vindicated and that it is our part now to take on a renewed allegiance and a new vow to sacrifice for our government in so far as it needs us to sacrifice to help win the war."

Mrs. Pouch explained that the use of the Medinah Temple for the formal opening of the Congress is a gift from the Illinois chapters of the D. A. R. Heretofore the Congress has used Continental Hall, its own building in Washington, and has not had to think about such things as renting a meeting place.

Another "first" this year — for the first time at a D. A. R. Congress —special provisions are being made to answer questions about the American flag. During the past year 1,200 letters have been received from people wanting to know more about the flag. So a table is being set up at the Stevens Hotel, Congress headquarters, committee meetings will take place, D. A. R. members will be stationed there to answer questions about the correct use of the flag.

The first public recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was made in Chicago, in October, 1892, says Mrs. Alonzo Newton Benn, Vice-Chairman of Publicity for the Congress. The pledge was first published in Boston by the Youth's Companion, she states, and soon after was recited in a Boston schoolroom. But it was first publicly recited in Chicago.

'Friends of Progress' Testify

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 2 (AP)—Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones told the Sacramento County Grand Jury the main aim of the Friends of Progress was to preach against America's entry into the war and that there was nothing subversive in its activities.

The two Friends of Progress leaders were brought here from Los Angeles, where they are under indictment on Federal sedition charges, to give voluntary testimony in the Grand Jury inquiry into charges that the organization advocated overthrow of the Government.

Mr. Noble related in his statement to the jury that the Friends of Progress staged a four-part mock impeachment trial of President Roosevelt in connection with its campaign to "Keep America Out of War." He was asked why the proceedings continued even after Pearl Harbor.

The "trial" had occupied three previous meetings, he said, so the organization's leaders felt they should get a final expression from those who had followed it in the audience. A vote to "impeach" the President was held on Jan. 11.

Earlier, Neal H. Ness, Los Angeles engineer and former member of the German-American Bund, testified that F. K. Ferenz, named as another of the Progress leaders, was understood to be in direct control of propaganda activities for the Nazi Government prior to America's entry into the war.

Mr. Ferenz, Mr. Noble, Mr. Jones and five other persons are charged with violation of the State Subversive Organizations Registrations Act, which carries maximum penalties of $5,000 fines and five years imprisonment. Mr. Noble and Mr. Jones also have been indicted by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury on a charge of libeling Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Federal Operation Of Dairy Halted

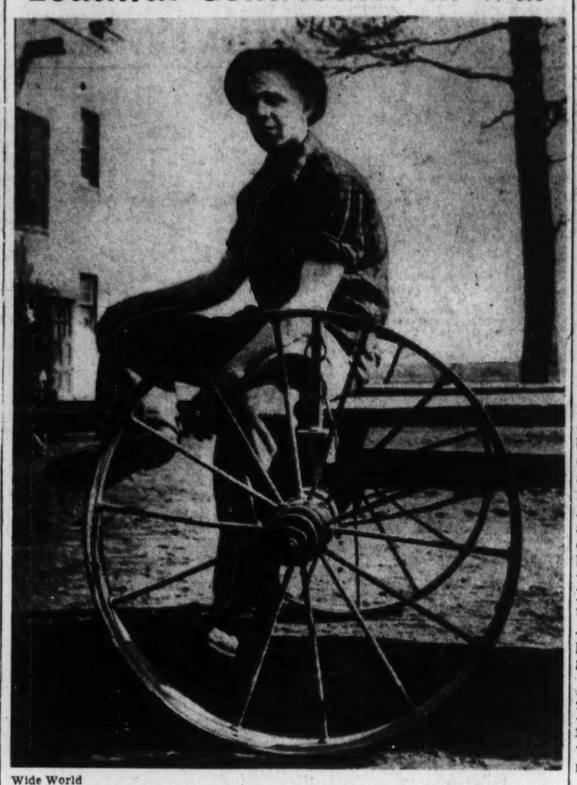
SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—The Netherland Dairy Company disclosed today that the Federal Government had terminated its contract with the Company under which the Metropolitan New York Milk Marketing Area Administrator had leased the dairy concern's cheese-manufacturing facilities.

Curtiss Brown, Netherland general manager, said he had received a telegram last night from Marketing Administrator N. J. Cladakis halting federally-supervised cheese-manufacturing which had been under way since April 2.

Government operation of the plant marked the first time a Federal agency had gone into the dairy business.

Mr. Brown said negotiations with the Marketing Administrator were on a week-to-week basis and that the Administrator did not disclose the reason for halting operations.

Youthful Contributor in War



Wide World

Sample Boy Farmer From N. Y. Sidewalks

Eugene Frederick (above) has been selected as typical of some 450 city-bred schoolboys who will work on New York City's experimental farm in the "farm for victory" program this coming summer. The boys have pledged themselves to forgo their vacations to do the work.

Boys and Girls Surging to Jobs In Vacation Vital War Effort

By William H. Stringer
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Thousands of teen-age boys and girls are enlisting today in America's effort for the duration—of their summer vacations.

When the June dismissal bell sounds, millions of high school and junior college students will be able to help in the war—and thousands already have made application—by working on farms, in service occupations, and war plants or by taking summer courses that will fit them for later contribution.

As final examinations move up the school calendar, 7,000 New York City boys have signed applications to don overalls and work on up-State farms this coming summer, doing their bit to "keep 'em growing."

Other hundreds, eager to "keep 'em flying," are preparing to enter courses in pre-flight aviation training to be given this coming July and August in some of the New York high schools. Still others will find vacation jobs in stores, hotels, restaurants and factories, taking the places of men called to the colors.

Move Is Nationwide

The unprecedented teen-age mobilization is evident all across the United States. America's young folk are showing themselves eager for work, eager to learn "know-hows" that will serve them in later life, eager to serve their country.

"I've run out of application blanks," said Benjamin Towne, instructor at New York's Stuyvesant High School, referring to the enrollment for farm work. "I've already sent in 70 applications for boys who want to farm in New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire and I expect to send in another 100 when I get the blanks."

Miss Frieda Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, said summer employment would show as big an upward trend as did the year-round job increase, where 1941 figures registered 87 per cent more first-employment certificates issued than was the case a year earlier.

These earnest young persons will need safeguards and supervision, and public and private agencies are extending protecting arms. A symposium sponsored by the Child Study Association of America here this week heard Miss Miller stress the boys and girls must not be allowed to work in jobs that would impair their future usefulness. There must be reasonable hours, she said, and proper rest and recreation. Wages must be commensurate with the task, and young persons must not be brought in merely to undercut adults with a right to a living wage.

The war-caused labor shortage has levied demands on both city and country high schools and colleges. A survey by the United States Employment Service and the State Agricultural Colleges shows that in New York State alone 10,000 boys and men will be needed for summer work this year, with 15,000 more required during the crop harvest periods.

To meet such needs, the forehanded New York City Board of Education has laid out its own training farm at Flushing, Long Island. There, on 50 acres of tillable land—a farm inside the City —about 750 boys of 16 years and more have learned how to harness and drive horses, milk cows and operate tractors. Application for farm helpers have been pouring in to this school at the rate of 10 a day. Other boys are being taught farm chores at the State's Agricultural Colleges.

Chinese Lad, Several Negroes

City boys—and in New York the applicants include a Chinese youngster, several Negroes and one lad whose only country visit has been a trip to Asbury Park, N. J. —must have their parents' consent for the summer work. They will receive wages ranging around $20 a month, plus board and room.

The need for young aviation students was headlined at the Child Study symposium with the declaration that the United States is now beginning an air force of 3,000,000 men, of whom 500,000 will be pilots. To fill this quota and to pave the way for the great surge in flying anticipated after the war, it will be necessary to have an "air-conditioned" young America, it was stressed.

Ben D. Wood, Chairman of the Joint Advisory Committee on Aviation Education to the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Office of Education, told the symposium that pre-flight training schools would be spread widely over the nation by September.

"If the war lasts as long as we expect, it will be the junior and senior high school students of today who will furnish the reservoir of air force which will beat the Axis," he remarked.

Boys and girls will find fewer jobs in factories than they will in the service occupations this summer, spokesmen for the United States Employment Bureau said. Factory employers are reluctant to take on workers who must return to school in the autumn, although some young persons always land summer jobs. The trade-school courses of the National Youth Administration are not open to students who will return to their regular school courses next autumn.

Stars and Stripes Sold Only in 'Isles'

LONDON, May 2 (AP) — The United States Army said "sorry" but the Stars and Stripes, the newspaper for the forces abroad, cannot be sold outside the British Isles.

Maj. E. N. Llewellyn, of Tacoma, Wash., in charge of the paper, said that the Army got its paper from already short supplies in Great Britain and that the scarcity of newsprint made it possible to print only enough copies for the forces themselves.

Planting Job Gets Its Colorado Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Members of the United States Forest Service, in charge of Pike National Forest, found themselves in something like a tough spot the other day, when they realized they had a huge job to do, and no Civilian Conservation Corps boys to help them do it. In the Government's tree nursery at Monument, Colo., there are a large number of three-year-old Douglas fir seedlings, intended for reforestation in the region of Devil's Head, southwest of Denver.

These little trees must be planted soon or they will be lost. The CCC boys for whom the job of planting was planned are in the Army now, and the personnel of the Forest Service branch would never complete the work unassisted.

What to do?

Members of the nature exploration section of the Colorado Mountain Club heard of the matter, and promptly offered their services. They have invited volunteers to join them on week-end excursions to the planting area.

United Airlines Begins Probe of Crash in Utah

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board early today ordered four investigators to the scene of the United Airlines plane crash near the Salt Lake City, Utah, airport in which 14 passengers and a crew of three were killed.

Scars on the ground indicated that the plane struck on the edge of a shallow gully near the summit of the ridge, approximately 4½ miles from the airport, destination of the east-bound San Francisco transport.

Club Women's Agenda Cover Wide Field

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 2—Some 430 communities that sent delegates to the General Federation of Women's Clubs convention here this week are likely to get to know their South American neighbors better this year, and to feel a stronger demand for religious training in their schools, and to find club women leading more actively in war service.

For all through the week speakers have expressed the desire to see this nation strengthen itself by being a better neighbor to Latin America and by growing more religious, and by improving the quality of its citizenship.

Here in some little Kansas town a public library this summer may offer excellent translations of the best South American writers. Some of the club women who attended are librarians themselves and their interest in the people south of the Rio Grande was aroused by five afternoon forums addressed by experts on Latin America. One librarian in a question period yesterday, asked for reading list for Latin America's literature and was told to get in touch with the Pan American Union and also the Hispanic Foundation Library of Congress. She took down the addresses.

There will be forums on the subject, too, in many a small city. The Institute at the convention here furnished a model which delegates will follow in their home communities.

Spanish-American Arts

Then there is another way of arousing interest in and appreciation of Latin America followed at this convention which may serve as a pattern. That is the gay fiesta held Thursday night. In the big Will Rogers Coliseum, booths were set up by the club women who displayed in them all kinds of Spanish-American arts—rare rugs, pottery, trays, wrought silver and so on. And to get into the spirit of the affair, the club women themselves dressed as senoritas in beautiful Mexican shawls and mantillas. It all served to arouse the interest in the arts of the Latin-American people.

The next afternoon this interest was followed up with a forum on the literature and art of Latin America.

Gain in Good Will

On this program, as on others, there were outstanding authorities—Dr. Samuel Guy Inman of Yale University; Dr. Robert C. Smith of the Hispanic Foundation Library of Congress; and Dr. James M. Manfredini of the University of Houston. More than information about the progress of the arts came out of this session. Each of the speakers had something to say, with a tone of rejoicing, about the growing friendliness toward the United States on the part of the intellectuals of Latin America. They traced this improvement to a number of causes.

Linguistic isolation, to blame for many misunderstandings of the past, is being broken down and better understanding results, said Dr. Manfredini. Dr. Inman, at home in Latin America as a result of many visits and close friendships, said that the present foreign policy of the United States is indicating to Latin Americans that this nation is not, as they feared, imperialistic and so is winning their good will. Recent settlement of American petroleum claims on a basis that satisfies Mexico he cited as an example of enlightened United States policy.

"Latin Americans are not forgetting our former acts of imperialism," said Dr. Inman, "but they believe the United States has turned in a new direction. We must not disappoint them."

The Latin-American authority praised the club women highly for their Institute on Latin-American Affairs and urged them to continue their efforts for a strong union of women of this Hemisphere working for "real democracy." Specifically, he advocated enlarging the budget and secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Resolution on Religion

Like Pan-Americanism the subject of religion entered into a variety of club reports. The delegate body offered no objection to the principle of a resolution calling for nonsectarian religious teaching in public schools and for placing copies of the Ten Commandments on the schoolroom walls, although there was debate over the wording of the resolution.

Members apparently subscribed to the statement made by their American Home Department chairman who said: "We believe it is possible to work out an acceptable program for teaching the fundamental principles of religion in all the schools of the country without involvement of controversial questions." The fact that 13 States prohibit such teaching by law did not discourage the club women who urged that the laws ought to be changed.

Directors of two other departments, Citizenship and War Service, also made appeals for more religion in schools and in government.

"Let us strive to have as teachers in our schools only these who profess belief in religion and in the American form of government," said Mrs. Gustav Ketterer, reporting on war service.

A Kindly Message

Mrs. Jefferson D. Atwood, Chairman of Citizenship, declared the nation must follow the example of the nation's founders who depended upon divine guidance in their conduct of government.

Youth nad its night at the closing session of the convention when Mrs. Kenneth H. Rogers conducted a program for junior club members.

Efforts to understand other peoples, other races, marked this entire convention. Here "deep in the heart of Texas" and the South, a Negro woman was invited to address the convention. She was Mrs. A. B. Dement, President of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, who came to bring a greeting from her organization. When she finished, the delegates responded to a proposal of a delegate to stand in recognition of her kindly message.

Money May Not Win the War But U. S. Billions Helping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Money won't win the war but $162,416,000,000 is helping to win it.

That is what the United States alone has put into the kitty during the past two years.

It is coming out in airplanes, tanks, guns and ships faster than America ever produced before.

It represents a larger war budget than any country ever attempted in all history.

Latest Contribution

It received its latest contribution of $19,138,000,000 when President Roosevelt signed the sixth supplemental appropriation act of 1942 this week.

The $162,416,000,000 total—from June, 1940, through April, 1942—includes approximately $6,000,000,000 for the Navy Department, which does not become available for spending until 1943, and has not been allocated officially for specific purposes. The total does not include $4,096,000,000 contracted by foreign Governments for war production in the United States.

The most important item of expenditure provided for in the latest appropriation is $8,761,000,000 for airplanes. Posts, depots and stations call for $6,123,000,000 virtually double the amount previously appropriated for such purposes. Miscellaneous munitions and supplies covered in the act came to $2,268,000,000.

The act also includes: $750,000,000 for pay, subsistence and travel of the armed forces, $728,000,000 for ordnance, $348,000,000 for industrial facilities, $31,000,000 for naval ships and $129,000,000 for miscellaneous expenditures.

Breakdown

The following table shows a distribution of funds by object before the signing of the Sixth Supplemental War Appropriations Act of 1942, net funds covered by the bill, totals at the end of April and a percentage breakdown:

War Funds Available Through April 30, 1942
(In Millions of Dollars)

Object	Made Available June 1940-March 1942	Sixth Supplemental War Appropriation Act of 1942	Total at End of April	Per Cent of Total War Funds
Airplanes, engines and parts	26,798	8,761	35,557	23
Ordnance	31,394	728	32,122	21
Miscellaneous munitions and supplies*	17,324	2,268	19,592	12
Naval ships	15,426	31	15,457	10
Industrial facilities	14,017	348	14,365	9
Posts, depots and stations	7,061	6,123	13,184	8
Merchant ships	7,484	...	7,484	5
Stockpile and food exports	5,791	...	5,791	4
Pay, subsistence and travel for armed forces	4,180	750	4,930	3
Housing	1,392	...	1,392	1
Miscellaneous	6,413	129	6,542	4
	**137,278	19,138	156,416	100

*Includes motor vehicles for transportation, signal corps and chemical warfare equipment, equippage and engineering supplies.

**Excludes authorizations in the Naval Supply Act for fiscal year 1943, estimated at approximately $6,000,000,000.

These figures all refer to money made available by Congress or by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for war purposes but this money is not idle. It is doing business. It is doing the business of financing the arsenal of democracy. It is for armaments not on order but in production—in expanding and accelerating production.

In his fireside chat this week President Roosevelt disclosed that the United States is spending $100,000,000 every week for war purposes and at the end of the next eight months will be spending $200,000,000 every week. And he hinted at a recent press conference that the huge production goals to which industry is now working may soon be enlarged.

Would Ease Rules On Some Tires

CLEVELAND, Ohio., May 2 (AP) —Tire manufacturers, at a conference here yesterday with Office of Price Administration officials, urged a liberalization of rationing rules to permit the faster movement of obsolete-size and cheaper-grade tires from manufacturers' stocks.

Charles Phillips, Assistant Tire Controller of OPA, said the factories now have 8,000,000 tires in their plants and warehouses—enough for three years' rationing —and commented:

"We don't want these tires to rot any more than you do. But three years from now we want to be able to supply essential needs."

Specifically, the representatives of all manufacturers asked that all tire sizes for cars of 1935 or earlier model be classed as obsolete. Sizes for 18- and 19-inch rims would be in this classification.

The tire makers also urged that no dealers, dealers' relatives or those financially interested in sales be permitted to sit on rationing boards.

Mr. Phillips said he would take the recommendations back to Washington.

Schenck Sentenced To Year and Day

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Joseph M. Schenck, former Chairman of the Board of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, was sentenced yesterday to a year and a day in prison on a plea of guilty to perjury immediately after Federal Court suspended a previous three-year sentence for income-tax evasion.

The court accepted the lesser plea and ordered the suspension of the three-year sentence after the Government said that Mr. Schenck had aided the prosecution of Willie Bioff, West Coast labor leader, and George E. Browne, former President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employers, who were convicted of extortion from major movie producers.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Vassar's Contribution to War In Family and Child Institute

A meeting will be held next Saturday at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, to publicize the new scope of the Vassar College Summer Institute for Family and Child Care Services in Wartime, which will open at Poughkeepsie, New York, June 22.

According to a statement made by Miss Margaret Rice of Brookline, member of the Vassar Alumnae Council, "The Institute will be Vassar's 1942 contribution to the nation's war effort and will provide special study or experience in community work."

Notice of the meeting has been circulated among groups of social workers in Greater Boston, among teachers, parents, public health workers, the Parent-Teacher Association, and others who might be interested. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, will tell about the plans for the Institute, and brief talks on the subject will be heard from Miss Abigail Eliot of the Nursery Training School of Boston, Miss Katherine Taylor, Principal of Shady Hill School in Cambridge, and Otto Gilmore, Associate Director of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

The meeting is scheduled for 3:30 o'clock and is being given under the auspices of the Vassar Club of Boston, of which Miss Mary Heard is President.

Two 3-Week Sessions

The Institute this year will be divided into two three-week sessions extending from June 22 to July 11 and From July 13 to Aug. 1. There is also available a six-week session from June 22 to Aug. 1. The Institute, it is announced, will be open to men and women with high school education and at least two years of training in a liberal arts college or a professional school, or the equivalent in special study or experience in community work.

The program includes, among other subjects, an education seminar for teachers, and a workshop by the Progressive Education Association, for the study of personality development, both seminars being designed to give attention to specific problems and to prepare professional workers for the additional responsibilities arising from the war.

An important part of the work will be observation of wartime services functioning in the Poughkeepsie area where war industries have already set up new community problems typical of the war days.

School for Children

A children's school for children from two to 12, whose parents or relatives are enrolled in the Institute, will be conducted as part of the program. In addition there will be a nursery school in charge of the Vassar College Department of Child Psychology in a Poughkeepsie settlement, and, in the college vicinity, a day nursery, farm schools for children, hospitals, clinics, work camps, recreation centers, and other social agencies as study sources. Children may enroll for any of the three sessions.

Dr. Mary S. Fisher, Chairman of the Vassar Child Study Department and Director of the Institute, believes that the war will come daily closer to children. The Vassar program, therefore, has been oriented to this situation.

Mothers will live in campus houses, the children and their teachers being quartered in another house. Trained nurses will be on active duty all night in the children's dormitory.

In the two courses in child care and protection and family health, registrants may earn as part of the work the Red Cross Food and Nutrition Certificate, the Red Cross Canteen Certificate, or the Federal or New York State Child Care Aide Certificate.

Lectures will be supplemented by group discussions, individual conferences and field trips.

The Administrative Committee of Trustees under whose auspices the Institute will be held, are: Dr. MacCracken; Miss Rathryn H. Starbuck, Chairman of the Trustees of Vassar College; John Wilkie, Treasurer; Dr. Beatrice Bishop Berle, Mrs. Alice Campbell Klein, and Mrs. Charles Poletti.

In addition to the Administrative Council and members of the Vassar faculty, well-known specialists from governmental and private agencies who have had practical experience in community work will lecture or serve as group leaders.

© Bachrach

Mary Heard

President of the Vassar Alumnae Club of Boston which is sponsoring a meeting next Saturday at the College Club to publicize Vassar's Summer Institute for the study of child and family welfare in wartime.

Daughters of 1812 Society's Spring Meeting Monday

The spring meeting of the Massachusetts State Society Daughters of 1812 will be held Monday at the Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston beginning with a luncheon at 12:15 p. m.

A council meeting at 1:45 will be followed by a business session at 2 o'clock, presided over by the President, Mrs. Frank W. Morse of Needham.

Mrs. Harry A. Brown, the State Chaplain, will conduct the devotional service which opens the program of the afternoon, at which time Mrs. William M. Morgan, former President of the Woman's Seaman's Friend Society of Boston, will tell how that Society aids seamen in this port. The War of 1812 having been fought mainly at sea, the Society is particularly interested in the welfare services for seamen.

Tuesday Club's May Day Luncheon

A May Day luncheon was held by the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club at the Loring-Greenough House yesterday, followed by an entertainment and bridge for those who wished to play.

Chairman of the luncheon committee was Mrs. John C. Twomey, and she was assisted by Mrs. Ed. N. Loehr, Mrs. Karl Sax, Mrs. Frederick A. Watson, Mrs. William T. Brown, Mrs. Charles M. Urlass, Miss Laura Cook, Mrs. Albert R. Sessler, Mrs. George Jackson Cutler, Mrs. George Newsome, Mrs. George L. Reagle, Mrs. Jacob Helt, Mrs. A. Lisette Salisbury, and Mrs. Thomas F. McGovern.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—Program for Norwegian Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

For Sunday, May 3

WRUL, 11.79mc; 17.75mc

10:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.79mc

2:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Message to France.
3:45 p. m.—"French Canada Speaks to France."
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler," recorded.
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
6:30 p. m.—Program for service men overseas.
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
9:00 p. m.—English.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, May 3

2:30 p. m.—**WMEX** (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Events of Women's Clubs for Coming Week

Monday

Milton Woman's Club—Annual meeting and luncheon, 1 p. m., clubhouse, Reedsdale Road. Music by the Mandolin Club.

Newton Federation of Women's Clubs—Annual meeting, Newton Centre Woman's Club House. Luncheon 12:30 p. m. Business session 2:15 p. m. Program at 3 o'clock.

Daughters of 1812 Society—Spring meeting, Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston. Luncheon 12:15 p. m. Council meeting 1:45, busines session 2 p. m. Talk on Seamen's Friend Society by Mrs. William M. Morgan, its ex-President.

Tuesday

Townsend Woman's Club—Annual meeting. Covered Dish luncheon, 12 noon. Musical program. Unitarian Church, Ashby.

Community Club of Canton—Annual meeting and luncheon at 1 p. m. Business session at 2:30 p. m. Unitarian Parish Hall.

Manuscript Club of Boston—R. H. Markham to speak on "Adventures in Writing." Annual dinner at 6:30 p. m., Hotel Vendome.

Professional Women's Club—Art Evening, at Vesper George School of Art, Boston. Fashion show, and South American dances. 8 p. m.

Vincent Club—Fiftieth Anniversary Annual Spring Luncheon. Business meeting and election of officers. Brookline Country Club, 1 p. m.

Wednesday

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Twentieth anniversary celebration. Luncheon at 12:30 p. m. Review of club history by Helen Alden Woodworth. Club house, 46 Beacon St., Boston.

Newburyport Woman's Club—Annual meeting and luncheon, 1 p. m., Masonic Temple. Marian Hertha Clarke to speak, "It's on the Air."

D. A. R., Jonathan Hatch Chapter—Meeting at home of Mrs. John Vail, Hyannis. Mrs. Edward Kellogg to read Alice Duer Miller's narrative poem, "White Cliffs."

Old Glory Club—Annual luncheon and meeting, 1 p. m., Hotel Gardner, Boston.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Correction Notice

Vermont

Waterbury—Weekdays, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, May 4
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Thursday

Wilmington Woman's Club—May luncheon, Methodist Church vestry, followed by business meeting at 2:30 p. m. Silberberg String Quartet to present musical program.

D. A. R., Paul Revere Chapter—Annual meeting and election followed by luncheon, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Harvard Woman's Club of Boston—Annual meeting and election, Hotel Vendome, 10 a. m., followed by luncheon at 1 p. m. Edward Gamage, tenor, to sing.

Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston—Annual meeting and election, 6 p. m. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. Musical program by Viola Joyce Brown, dramatic soprano.

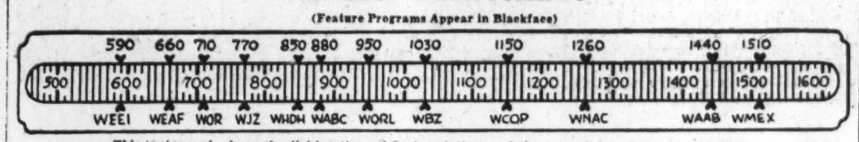
Woodbourne Woman's Club—Annual meeting and election, Upham Memorial Church, Jamaica Plain, 2 p. m. Luncheon at 1 o'clock.

Friday

Morgan Memorial, Church of All Nations—Annual meeting and election, 10:30 a. m., 85 Shawmut Avenue, Boston. Luncheon at 12:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News; "Music at Noon".	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	**Madeleine Carroll**	Music by Black	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	**Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	'Future of Fashion'; talks	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	**This Is Our Fight:**	Contrasts in Melody	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	**dramatization**	News Service	Kaleidoscope	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	Songs	"Fantasy in Melody";	Spelling Bee from Fan-	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	Victory Program
2:15	"Of Men and Books"	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	euil Hall	**Browns baseball game**	Victory Program
2:30	N. E. Wild Life	News; E. Gary, songs	Spelling Bee from Fan-	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	euil Hall	**Browns baseball game**	Pic Star News
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air	Spelling Bee	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	Spelling Bee from Fan-	**Browns baseball game**	Raymond Scott's Orch.
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	News; Dance music	euil Hall	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	Tito Guizar, songs
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Dance music	Spelling Bee from Fan-	**Browns baseball game**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:00	Young Americans in	Club Matinee: variety	euil Hall	Labor and Buck Private	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:15	the Making	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee	Sports Comments	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:30	**News:** United We	Club Matinee: variety	"Your Number, Please";	Sports variety	Kenny Baker, songs
4:45	Stand	Sports Comments; News	variety program	Sports Matinee	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:00	**Budapest String**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Comments	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
5:15	**Quartet**	Orchestra; Sports	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Carmen Miranda, songs
5:30	**Budapest Quartet**	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
5:45	Sports Preview	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Alex Dreir, news	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Baseball Scores; Music.
6:15	Sport's Program	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:30	Sports program	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	Sports variety	Fats Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	**"This Is War"; Nor-**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama,**
7:15	**man Corwin drama**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**
7:30	Song Shop	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	'Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45	U. S. Army Salute	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Able's Irish Rose";	**"Treasure Hour of Song";**	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**drama**	comedy sketch	**Josephine Tamiris**	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	**"A Tree on the Plains";**	"Truth or Consequences";	**"Battle of the Wilder-**	101st Vets. Assn.; orch.
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	**American Folk Opera**	quiz program	**ness," by Col. Robert R.**	Quartet
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	"Carefree Carnival"; Va-	National Barn Dance;	**McCormack; soloists;**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	riety Show	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**chorus; orchestra**	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Harry James' Orchestra.	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Orchestra; guest	Harry James' Orchestra.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	**'Labor for Victory'; talks**	**America Preferred; Ania**	Don Dominguez' Orch.
10:30	**Sugar Rationing**	Stag Party; variety show	Ted Steele's Studio Club.	**Dorfman, pianist**	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Stag Party; variety show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:00	Hal McIntyre's Or.	News; Music	News Service	California Melodies; Dave	Leo Reisman's Music
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	Rose's Orchestra; songs	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30	Noble's Or.; Fred-	Dance orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Dance Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	dy Martin's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	News; Peerless Trio	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	cher, organ	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45	Circle	The Woodshedders; songs	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00	**News of the World**	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	"Coast to Coast on a	Eton Boys; quartet	nade	Religious service
9:30	J. Mattfeld, organ	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"	program	Male Quartet	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Studio speakers	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi & Vilma, songs; piano	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Service From The Mother**
11:00	**News;** "Everybody's	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Services	Church service	**Church, The First**
11:15	Church"; guest	"Recital Period"	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Church of Christ, Sci-**
11:30	Invitation to	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Church service	**entist, in Boston,**
11:45	**Learning; guests**	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple service	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News Service	**Foreign Policy Talk**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Herbert Agar, talk	First Piano Quartet	"Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Emma Otero, soprano; H.	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; soloists**	Leopold Spitalny's Or.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	**Orchestra; soloists**	Religious program	Dept. of Justice Series	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	News; "What's New	"Chats About Dogs"	"The World Is Yours";	"Southland Serenade";	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	at the Zoo"	News Room of the Air	dramatization	H. Arnold's Or.; songs	baritone
2:00	Spirit of '42	**Blue Theater Players;**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Caeser, songs	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42	**"Going Home"**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Cowboy songs
2:30	Columbia Workshop.	"Show of Yesterday and	**Round Table Discussion**	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	Col. Wrksh'p; News	Today"; music; talks	**Round Table Discussion**	Slater, m. c.	**gram: talk; music**
3:00	**Columbia Broad-**	"Wake Up, America"	"Music for Neighbors";	"The Americas Speak";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**casting Symphony;**	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Howard Barlow,**	"Wake Up, America"	Melodic Moods	Rickham Field Glee Club	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**conductor**	"Wake Up, America"	Melodic Moods	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Columbia Broad-**	News; Mastersingers	Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand; aus-	Religious program
4:15	**casting Symphony**	Richard Liebert, organ	Quiz of Two Cities	pices Northwestern U.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	"This Is the Truth"	Young People's Church	Concert Album	"Is That So"; forum
4:45	Or.; J. Novotna	"This Is the Truth"	of the Air; speaker	Concert Album	Circle C Ranch Boys
5:00	**Family Hour: G.**	Movian Sisters, songs	'Listen America'; speak-	**'I Hear America Singing'**	**Polish Constitution Day**
5:15	**Swarthout; Ross**	Olivio Santoro	ers; recorded	**'I Hear America Singing'**	**Polish Constitution Day**
5:30	**Graham; chorus**	Wheeling Steelmakers;	World's Most Honored	**"Halls of Montezuma";**	**Polish Constitution Day**
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Music; M. Piastro, con	Marine Corps Show	**Polish Constitution Day**
6:00	**Edward R. Murrow**	"Fun House"; Joe	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	Five Star News
6:15	"Sunday Serenade"	Tobin, m. c.	prano; violin and organ	guest; W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	**N. Y. C. WPA Sym. Or.;**	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; Music	"Ink Spots"; quartet	Baseball News	**Leopold Stokowski, con.**	Religious program
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone; "Rochester" or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	**"We, the People, at**	**"Allas John Freedom";**	"Bandwagon"; Phil Har-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**War"; Interviews**	**dramatization**	ris' Orchestra	Invitation to the Waltz	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Religious program	**Edgar Bergen; guest;**	**American Forum of the**	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Religious program	**comedy; orchestra**	**Air**	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	**"One Man's Family";**	**American Forum of Air**	Classical Album
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	dramatic sketch	**dramatic sketch**	Frank Singiser, News	Classical Album
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:15	**Allen; K. Baker;**	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Dance orchestra
9:30	**Portland Hoffa;**	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:45	**guests; orchestra**	'Seed & the Sod' drama	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Sigmund Romberg's
10:15	It"; quiz program;	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloist	Australian News; Music.	Music
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Soldiers' Quiz	**"Keep 'Em Rolling"; or-**	Five Star News
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Soldiers' Quiz	**chestra; guests**	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00	Headlines-Bylines	News Service	News Service	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez Orchestra
11:15	"They Live For-	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Dick Jergens' Orchestra
11:30	ever"; drama	Music You Want	Mystery sketch with John	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; music
11:45	Ray McKinley's Or.	Music You Want	Wayne	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Arthur Godfrey	"Second Husband"	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Talk; Orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch.	Henry King's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch.	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	Gene and Glenn	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	Talk; Kaleidoscope	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox; Talk
1:30	"Ma and Pa Kettle"; sk.	U. S. Agriculture News.	Talk; Mrs. Franklin D.	Talk; Mrs. Franklin D.	Margaret Jamis, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	Cedric Foster, News	"March on the Green"	Dramatic sketches
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"Dixie Songsters"; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	**Moravian Sem. & Col.**	"Against the Storm"	**Boston Red Sox-Cleve-**	Dance Matinee
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	**Trombone Choir; songs**	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	**land Indians baseball**	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	**game**	Dance Matinee
3:45	'The Family Front'	Parents-Teachers' Conv.	'Right to Happiness'	**Boston Red Sox-Cleve-**	Dance Matinee
4:00	Vocalists	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	**land Indians baseball**	Dance Matinee
4:15	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	**game**	Dance Matinee
4:30	"Swing Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	**Boston Red Sox-Cleve-**	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	**land Indians game**	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life";	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; Music	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Sports Matinee	Sports; Dinner music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Adventures in Research	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news	March to Victory
7:15	Network program	Treasury Star Parade	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	"PM" Reporter; News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Garden Gossip	Dance orchestra	Network program	Serenaders
7:45	serial drama	Helen Ortega, soloist	Walter Kidder, songs	Network program	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**Cavalcade of America**	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Comingues' Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**Cavalcade of America**	"For Your Information"	Dance Favorites
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"Music for America"	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Music for America"	Drama
9:00	**Radio Theater: Joan**	"Remember Pearl Har-	**Great Artists: Grace**	Frank Singiser, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Fontaine, Brian**	bor"; L. Noble's Orch.	**Moore, soprano; orch.**	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	**Aherne in "Sus-**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45	**picion"**	"Meet the Band"; songs	gram	program	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	For America We Sing	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	For America We Sing	vocalists; chorus	Paul V. McNutt	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'fnse pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	"Hot Copy"; newspaper	"Music That Endures";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	dramatic sketch	tenor; orchestra	Victor Young's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, News	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:15	Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	**Master Works of**	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Music You Want	dramatization	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Consumer Bureau Set Up in Boston

Complaints and suggestions of individuals and neighborhood associations resulting from price freezing, commodity rationing and the Administration's plan to avoid inflation will have a clearing house in Boston through the Consumer Division which has just been established by the City of Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Because the war has now been brought closer to the public, this bureau is one of the most important in Mayor Tobin's civilian defense organization. Its function is to guard the interests of householders and heads of families, while assuring their co-ordination in the plans being made in Washington to avert an upheaval in the monetary system.

Chairman of the Boston Consumer Division is the Rev. Walter McGuinn, S. J., dean of the Boston College School of Social Work. His committee will work in close cooperation with the Regional Consumer Division, headed by Edgar J. Driscoll, Boston investment counselor, and the State Consumer Division, whose chairman is Prof. John H. Mahoney of the faculty of Boston University.

According to John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, it is estimated that by the end of the present year, 75 per cent of our factories will be engaged exclusively in war production, with less and less production to meet civilian needs. The Consumer Division will be of value in adjusting civilians to this changing economy.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Concert Ensemble
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
7:00 p. m.—This Is War.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—"Samovar Serenade."
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

12:00 p. m.—Walter Kidder's Program.
12:18 p. m.—Civilian Defense Program.
12:20 p. m.—Consumer News.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon Concert.
1:00 p. m.—News Service.
1:15 p. m.—George and Dixie Songs.
1:30 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis game.
4:00 p. m.—Tango Time.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—"This Is War."
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
8:30 p. m.—"Battle of the Wilderness" by Col. Robert R. McCormick.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—America Preferred: Ania Dorfmann, pianist.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Gypsy Caravan.
11:30 p. m.—Sammy Watkins' Orch.

For Sunday, May 3

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

1:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
1:15 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
1:30 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
1:45 p. m.—"Hawaiian Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—News; band.
4:15 p. m.—"Mandoletta."
4:30 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—Arch Obeler's "Plays for Americana."
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:05 p. m.—Dance Music.
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; sports.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Rob

Private Industry and Capital Play Large Part in War Workers' Housing

U. S. Report For 4 Months In Bay State

A graphic picture of the prominent part private industry and private capital are playing in the determined effort to provide all the necessary housing needed for war workers in Massachusetts critical war areas, is contained in the first four months' report of Federal Housing Administration operations as announced by John F. Malley, FHA State Director.

In FHA applications, submitted during the first four months of this year, private industry and lending institutions requested FHA mortgage insurance for more than 1,000 homes in the State. He said that this figure was a huge gain over last year's similar period, representing the impressive advance of approximately 72 per cent in total applications received by FHA. He said that the number of applications for the construction of new homes was about 63 per cent higher this year than during the four-month period in 1941.

Mr. Malley pointed out that a $2,000,000 gain was shown in the volume of FHA applications for the first four months' period this year over one year ago, representing the greatest advance in the history of the Federal Housing Administration in this State. Impressive gains were recorded in all other phases of FHA operations this year, he said, particularly in the number of new homes to be constructed under the newly amended features of Title VI of the National Housing Act.

"The biggest job the building industry has today is to provide comfortable and adequate living accommodations for the mass of workers engaged in war work," Mr. Malley said. "These workers should be properly housed as quickly as possible so that they can give their best to the vast production job they are engaged in. Private industry and private capital can and is doing this job in a manner that is creditable to them.

"The liberalized features of the FHA Title VI plan, designed and set up to assist private industry to make available new living units for war workers either for sale or for rent, has been an important factor in stimulating the defense housing program. The program in Massachusetts has made tremendous strides in the past few months and when certain pending legislation is completed in Washington, the vast job of housing all the families of war workers in adequate living quarters will continue at a greater pace than ever witnessed before in this section."

Collie-Smith

In 'Miss in Her Teens'

Laura Lee MacGillivray of Everett and Marian Nelson of Grand Rapids, Mich., are two members of the cast of "Miss in Her Teens," an eighteenth-century play which will be given Tuesday and Wednesday evenings by the Wellesley College Theater Workshop group. The play will be produced in the Budget Playbox of the college.

Wellesley Theater Workshop Plans to Present Two Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — "Father Noah" by Geoffrey Whitworth and "Miss in Her Teens" will be presented by the Theater Workshop of Wellesley College on May 5 and 6. This is the first production in this country of "Father Noah." "Miss in Her Teens," an eighteenth-century "after-piece," was written and produced by David Garrick at the Drury Lane Theater in 1747.

These two plays will be given on the stage of the Budget Playbox at Wellesley College. The difficulties of the small stage will give the students experience in producing plays in a theater resembling those of the recreation rooms of army camps. Another production problem presented by the stage has been solved by the use of the overhead steam pipes as the haymow for the interior of the Ark.

Before beginning on their production, the theater workshop class had the opportunity to see Walter Hampden in "The Rivals" during that play's recent run in Boston. Mr. Hampden, who is an honorary member of the Wellesley Class of 1926, told the group about his experiences as Captain Flash in an undergraduate production of "Miss in Her Teens."

The two plays will be directed by Miss Edith Smaill, a member of the Department of Speech at Wellesley College. The Theater Workshop was established by Miss Smaill in 1930. She is assisted by Charles E. Rogers as technical director-designer.

Rockland Boat to End Service

VINALHAVEN, Maine (AP) — The Vinalhaven and Rockland Steamboat Company, the last of its kind along the Maine Coast, has been given permission to drop service to Penobscot Bay islands.

The State Utilities Commission yesterday authorized abandonment of the 82-year-old line's trips to Vinalhaven, North Haven, Stonington and Swans Island by June 1 after the company reported it was operating at increasing loss.

The line—carrying cargo, mail and passengers—is the only means of public commerce between the islands and the mainland, and the 2,500 residents of the island communities waged a successful battle a few months ago to maintain service when the Navy rescinded its order to conscript for war service the company's last remaining vessel, "North Haven."

Users of the line had included many prominent vacationists in Penobscot Bay, including Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone.

The Utilities Commission said that "steps have been taken by some of the communities to see what can be done to provide other means of transportation," but did not disclose just what was planned.

Stock Exchange Honors Yerxa

The Boston Stock Exchange members, their partners and Exchange employees, assembled on the floor at the close of business yesterday to express their appreciation to the retiring President, John E. Yerxa, for his service to the Exchange. Mr. Yerxa is entering the Air Corps of the United States Army.

The Vice-President, Archie R. Giroux, conducted the meeting and made a presentation of a pair of binoculars to Mr. Yerxa from the Exchange.

Two former Presidents, Charles A. Collins and William B. Long, and a member of the Board, Harry M. Stonemetz, made short speeches.

City to Resand Pleasure Beach

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has instructed Park Commissioner William P. Long to sand Pleasure Bay Beach, South Boston, in the next few weeks before the opening of the beach season, it is announced.

The Park Commissioner plans to remove old sand and rocks to a depth of about one foot along 1,500 to 1,700 feet of the beach, and replace this with 5,000 cubic yards of new sand.

The newly constructed beach will reach from the Head House granolithic walk to a spot on the beach on the waterfront opposite the Aquarium.

World Phase Of Security Legion Study

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2 (AP)—The American Legion's National Executive Committee says "isolationism is dead" and "there can be no assurance of permanent national security except through world security."

The Committee, ending a two-day meeting at headquarters yesterday, adopted a report to this effect from the Legion's Co-ordinating Committee, which had sounded out seven other organizations on the subject.

The Executive Committee passed to 11,000 Legion Posts the question whether to let veterans of this war into the World War veterans' organization.

The Co-ordinating Committee, proposing a thorough study of economic, social and political problems looking toward the postwar period, said it had consulted the National Grange, American Federation of Labor, National Association of Manufacturers, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, B'Nai B'rith and the New York Grand Lodge of Masons.

The report said nearly all these organizations believed such a study should be predicated "upon an all-out effort to win and hold peace after the war."

Honor by Legion

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2 (AP)—The National Executive Committee of the American Legion voted yesterday to award its Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of United Nations' military forces in Australia.

It is the first time the Legion has awarded such a medal since 1930 when Admiral William Sims received the award.

H. A. Atwell Studio

Yes, Sir, the Big Show's Coming!

"You see that youngster over there, well, he's having the time of his life." That's what Felix Adler, world-famous clown with Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, appears to be telling attractive Andrea Ortans, one of the performers in this year's "bigger and better than ever" show which moves into Boston Garden Tuesday, May 12, for 12 performances ending Sunday night, May 17.

Retirements in Customs Service Personnel

Log of the Port of Boston

Retirements from active service in the United States Customs Service at Boston during the next few months will result in virtually "making over" the personnel of the Maritime Division where ships are entered when they arrive from foreign ports, and cleared when sailing.

First to retire were Benjamin W. Chase, motorboat registrar, and Thomas J. Coughlan of Charlestown, messenger in the Marine Division, effective with the close of business April 30.

William A. Pugsley of Jamaica Plain, who has been in the Service 41 years, is to retire as of July 31, after serving as an inspector on the docks, and a clerk in the Marine Division prior to assuming his present position several years ago as Acting Deputy Collector in charge of the entrance of ships.

Mrs. Florence E. Corwin of Somerville, in the Customs Service nearly 39 years, and in the Marine Division since 1910, is to retire as of Aug. 31.

In addition to the Marine Division retirements, two others are scheduled shortly, Charles F. McNichol of Dorchester, an inspector who has been in the Service since 1904, being expected to retire as of June 30, and Charles W. Hutchinson of West Roxbury, a measurer of vessels at the port of Boston since 1910, as of April 30. He served as Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Roxbury, in 1915.

Maritime Day

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and head of the War Shipping Administration, has been invited to be the speaker at the Boston luncheon observance of National Maritime Day, May 22. The port's distinctive harbor pageant has been cancelled this year because of the war.

Service Restored

Ocean freight service between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., which was suspended recently in favor of Gloucester as the American terminal, is to be restored immediately according to the operators.

Nantasket Boats

Two of the fleet of Nantasket steamers, a service that has become an institution at the port of Boston, will be operated this summer, but under war limitations. This service has been maintained for 123 years.

This, the 124th season, will be featured, it is expected, by the fewest trips of any summer in many years. Because of war restrictions all trips must be made by daylight, and in clear weather at that. Obviously there will be no need for more than two vessels and the Allerton and the Nantasket, with capacity for 1,700 and 1,500 passengers, respectively, are expected to maintain the run this summer. The vessels were recently sold to Joseph Stone, owner of Paragon Park, Nantasket, and are expected to start service late this month.

Seamen's Lodging

Lodgings for 266,698 merchant seamen who are carrying essential war cargoes to all the fighting fronts, were provided at the Seamen's Church Institute of New York during 1941, according to the annual report just received here. Since the Second World War started, the Institute has been host to 47 torpedoed and otherwise shipwrecked crews, the average length of stay for these seamen being eight days. Early in 1941 the majority of rescued crews were British, Belgian Dutch and Norwegian, but since Pearl Harbor, the crews have been chiefly Americans from tankers and freighters torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast.

Boiler Inspector

George T. Hammond, Assistant Inspector of Boilers at Boston, for the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, has been promoted to Local Inspector. Olaf C. Tidmansen has been added to the staff as Assistant Inspector of Boilers.

Lifeboat Radios

Portable receiver-transmitter radio sets, which can be used to advantage in a lifeboat in event of the torpedoing of a vessel, are to be standard equipment for American vessels under a Coast Guard ruling.

Port Agent

Increasing duties for the port agent of the United States Maritime Commission at Boston—Malcolm H. McGann—made necessary larger quarters than those occupied at the Army Base, South Boston, and the offices were moved to 89 Broad Street, Room 815, close to the shipping district, this week. Mr. McGann is now assisted by Almon T. Ross of San Francisco, sent here from Washington as port engineer to direct maintenance and repair work in New England, and Capt. William B. Corning, as port captain. Establishment by the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration of an Atlantic Coast District, with Capt. Granville Conway as director, expands the area that was formerly in Capt. Conway's territory to include the entire Atlantic Coast, north of Florida.

Craft Requisitioned

Possession and use of all essential ocean going tankers and dry cargo vessels owned by American citizens which are subject to requisition under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, and have not been previously acquired by the Government have now been requisitioned by the War Shipping Administration. The action affects several hundred vessels.

Use of, or title to, about 75 per cent of the freighter tonnage of the United States has already been taken over by the Government through purchase, charters or requisition, and the latest step brings all remaining dry cargo vessels and tankers under direct control of the Government. Commercial shipments on American vessels are expected to be continued, said shipping men, but the Government will have authority to use the vessels and send them on such routes as the necessities of Government and commerce require. The vessels will be handled at the various ports and be assigned for commercial purposes to the regular companies and agents with some variations as desirable or necessary, it is understood.

Leon Stone

Prices and Your Purse: Keep That Ration Book

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 2

Be sure to go to the schoolhouse for your sugar ration book, May 4-7. Keep it carefully. It will probably be used for other commodities as they are rationed. Leon Henderson, Price and Civilian Supply Administrator, says to expect much wider rationing as scarcities increase.

What You Get

Your sugar quota will be a half pound a week; if you live in the East your gasoline quota, for which you register May 12, 13 and 14, has not yet been officially fixed. You can accumulate your gas coupons and buy it all at once for a long trip. Sugar stamps are good only for a two-week period.

Footwork

Plastic shoes are on their way. The material will neither crack nor crease and can be washed. It is moulded on a fabric base that permits it to absorb moisture. First use will be only in high-priced shoes.

Right-of-Way

Don't expect too much help on your food budget right off from the new overall price ceilings.

Twenty-five to 40 per cent of food items won't be covered because farmers have the right-of-way to higher prices on them.

In March—the date as of which prices are ordered "frozen," it took $1.27 to buy the food that could be bought for $1.00 in August, 1939.

Ado About Hair-do

Lady's coiffures are Hitler's latest victim. Bobbie pin makers have been told by the War Production Board that when their present supplies of high carbon steel wire run out, they won't get any more.

Cosmetic Caution

If women are particular about having fancy compacts or even metal and plastic lids to cold cream jars, they'd better start saving now, the WPB warns.

The toiletries and cosmetic branch promises there will be plenty of sweet-smelling substances to put into milady's beauty jars but says that metal and even plastic containers and lids may have to go by the board as they have in England. The answer is "refills."

Sugar Barrel

Supplies of beet sugar are being rushed to the East Coast now that shipping difficulties of bringing cane sugar from the West Indies have increased.

Eastern stores aren't receiving the new product any too well. The sugar is all right, but it usually comes in bulk instead of handy packages. That means more work for the store clerks. The OPA says it has warned dealers it's beet sugar or nothing in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

'X' Gas Cards

Among those eligible for "X" gasoline ration cards entitling them to whatever gasoline is needed "for essential use" are Christian Science practitioners, licensed physicians, surgeons, nurses, osteopaths, chiropractors, veterinarians, officials on government business, drivers of taxis, trucks, ambulances, buses.

Storing Your Car

Here's advice given by the Bureau of Standards about putting cars in dead storage for the duration:

Wash, wax and thoroughly lubricate.

Remove all gasoline; it may form deposits and interfere with the fuel pump and carburetor when the car is put back in service. Remove oil if in engine over 200 miles.

Drain the cooling system and remove hose connections.

Block up car and deflate tires or store them in cool dark location. Soapstone powder dusted on tires and tubes will give added protection.

Don't count on saving the battery for more than a year; sell it instead.

Sprinkle two or three pounds of paradichlorobenzene crystals or flake napthalene over cushions and upholstery cracks to protect against moths.

Stitches in Time

For a country that buys most of its clothes ready-made, the WPB figured, in cutting off sewing machine production after June 15, that the machines already in existence would be sufficient to last out the war. Production of repair parts will be stepped up.

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Nazi Looting of Belgium Disclosed; Socialists Map Postwar Democracy

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A broad social reform program for postwar Belgium has been worked out and circulated among Belgians under the very heel of the Nazi occupying forces. A document, recently smuggled out of Belgium outlines the program, and at the same time discloses the existence of the Socialist underground movement which evolved the plan.

Belgian Socialists apparently are convinced democrats. Their program states that though the King would remain nominal head of the State, he would not rule. Democracy, it is held, would be extended and universal suffrage would be its basis. Parliament would be reformed to provide for only one chamber. The Government itself would be stabilized and ministers, once elected by the legislative assembly, would retain power for the entire legislative period.

An annual report would be submitted on which Parliament would vote, under the proposed scheme. Cabinet and legislature would be assisted by various professional bodies, such as an Economic Council, a Labor Council, a Health Council, a Council of Education, and others. These councils would recommend reforms on which the legislature rather than the cabinet would decide.

The Socialist Party insists that there be nationalization of all key industries though not on the basis of state-capitalism. These socialized industries would have an autonomous status. Side by side with the Economic Council, an Industrial Council would be set up, composed of representatives of the workers' organizations and the heads of industry.

Nationalization of Business

Nationalization would include such business and industries as banking, insurance, mining, steel works and all public utilities.

Belgian Socialists are opposed to any attempts at organizing an autarchic European economy. They realize that their country, together with the rest of Europe, can prosper only as a part of an organized world economy.

The importance of the Belgian Socialists' program lies in the fact that it proves the Nazis have been unable to break the determination or morale of the people. It is this same feeling of freedom and democracy that inspires the French and the Norwegians, the Dutch and the Czechs to resist the oppressor. The European peoples long for the restoration of their liberty, for the possibility of self-expression. At the same time, they are determined not to return to a state of things that existed before the war.

The program of the Belgian Socialists proposes vital reforms within the democratic framework. These Socialists are true democrats, but democracy has not worked too well in Europe and to survive, they know, it must be reformed. The democratic form of government they feel, can be maintained only after the stability and authority of a democratically elected government are assured and after democracy is extended to the field of economics.

At to the outcome of the war, there is little doubt among this class. In the words of their manifesto, "There can be no doubt as to the final defeat of the aggressor nations."

Reaffirm Their Belief

Even today, the program continues, Belgium Socialists have the duty to prepare for the future of their country and to reaffirm their belief in the principles of liberty, peace, and security of existence. Critical of the capitalist system which they consider largely responsible for the successes achieved by dictatorships, the workers are determined that, once victory is won, a new and better society will have to be built with the full cooperation of labor. Belgium's freedom must be restored, but the restoration must be accompanied by basic social, political, and economic reforms.

This is the Belgian workers' answer to the question: How successful have the Nazis been in harnessing the Belgian worker to the Nazi war machine? For despite systematic and ruthless suppression and enslavement by the Nazis, these Belgians are thinking today more than ever in terms of constructive postwar action, once the Nazis are ousted from their country.

For the present, Belgian workers, being highly skilled and efficient, are much sought after by the Nazis. The Belgian worker has proved able to adapt himself to working conditions in German factories, and recruitment of Belgian labor started on the very day of the Nazi occupation. Hunger and unemployment drove many a Belgian worker to accept employment somewhere in the Reich. This is largely the reason why some 250,000, or 10 per cent of the 2,500,000 Belgian men and women who were gainfully employed in prewar Belgium, today work in German factories.

Nazi recruitment of Belgian labor now has become increasingly difficult. Belgian workers became homesick and soon grew to detest the Nazi way of life. They dislike working for a regime that suppressed all public opinion.

Virtual Conscription

With voluntary recruitment failing, the Germans have thought up a new scheme of labor control. Nazi occupation authorities now determine the kind of work each worker must accept; they further determine priority. This new labor control system is but one step from total conscription of labor.

Suppression grows; and so does resistance. Immediately after the occupation, German authorities prohibited all and any political activity on the part of the population; at the same time, they dissolved all political parties, with the exception of the Rexist Party and the extreme Flemish Nationalists —two parties, representing but the smallest minorities among the Belgians, whose leaders are paid German agents.

While most of the non-Fascist political personalities went into exile, Henri de Man, Acting President of the Belgian Socialist Party —the largest party in the country —accepted the collaboration alternative similar to that practiced by Pierre Laval in France today, and dissolved his Party. Ostracized by other Socialist leaders and more particularly by the rank and file, M. de Man soon was forced to retire from public life. Thus the real Belgian Socialist Party, as well as the trade unions, though officially dissolved, continues to operate underground.

Dutch Hamper Nazis By Sabotage 'Game'

By Overseas News Agency

London, May 2

The latest form of Dutch sabotage is the "wrong number" game. It goes like this:

Nazi officials' telephones ring continually. Mostly the caller asks for "Herr Dr. Schmidt," and takes a good deal of time saying he's so very sorry.

Patriotic Netherlanders are further hampering the Nazi bureaucrats by increasing the amount of red tape. The public has taken to adding to the confusion by writing letters to the officials on every conceivable subject, capitalizing the well-known German talent for thoroughness in administrative detail.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2 — The overrunning of Belgium in the first World War is nothing compared to what Nazi exploitation is doing to that country today, it is disclosed in a survey just completed here by the Brookings Institution.

Piercing the screen of official secrecy and censorship, the Belgian economist, R. Ardenne, has put together a vast amount of first-hand, privately obtained information which uncovers another segment of the pattern of German conquest.

M. Ardenne shows it to be a ruthless pattern which makes the unmethodical plundering of previous war a relatively mild matter. It reaches to a total ravishing of the country and a systematic exploitation of all its economic resources.

In addition to seizing large quantities of removable goods, the Germans have requisitioned all foreign securities and taken control of the finance, the production, and the trade of the nation from the very moment of invasion—all in accord with meticulously prepared plans.

Allocation of Materials

Industry is controlled by allocation of raw materials and finished goods through commodity control agencies, which were organized by Belgian administrative officials but are actually ruled by the German Army authorities, the report explains. Industry also is regulated through associations, set up on the Nazi pattern by trades and regions, which operate similarly under military pressure. Direct control of individual enterprises has been provided by a decree of the German commander in chief authorizing military authorities to replace industrial managers at their discretion.

Financial institutions are controlled with similar thoroughness, sweeping powers having been placed in the hands of a German appointee. All inhabitants were required to offer their holdings of foreign currency and claims of all kinds to the Issue Bank of Brussels, where they would be available to Germany. An arbitrary exchange rate between the Belgian franc and the mark was established, facilitating the "purchase" of Belgian goods by Germany.

All transactions between the two countries must be handled through the German Clearing Office, and, as Germany cannot supply needed goods in return for all its purchases, part of the "payment" to Belgium is in mark credits, which have accumulated in large amount. Occupation levies, plus the nominal value of accumulated mark balances, amounted to more than 30,000,000,000 francs, or roughly $1,000,000,000, by the end of 1941, and there are other important items which cannot be evaluated.

Belgian Economy Deteriorates

Meanwhile, the ruthlessness of the exploitation has brought about a deterioration of the Belgian economy. The ability of Belgium to produce has suffered from the seizure of more than half the nation's freight cars and most of its motor trucks. The shortage of rolling stock is so great that German military authorities have decreed a penalty of fine or jail for keeping cars longer than the permitted time in loading or unloading. Shipment of coal to Germany, estimated last winter at nearly half the Belgian production, further has crippled industry, in addition to causing distress among the people.

Belgium, an industrial nation, imports a large part of its food supplies in normal times, and the difficulty of trading with other countries, plus requisitions for shipment to Germany, has brought about an acute shortage. The occupying army has seized food imported into Belgium as well as Belgian products. All food except fruits and vegetables is rationed at fixed prices, but these prices frequently mean nothing, inasmuch as the articles are unobtainable. Prices of staples on the many "black markets" run from 4 to 10 times prewar figures.

Workers have been induced, M. Ardenne shows, to go to Germany through use of indirect pressures rather than by the forcible deportation method of the first World War. Unemployment benefits have been refused when workers would not seek employment "where it could be found," that is, in Germany. In some instances, plants have been closed to create artificial unemployment so as to increase the German labor supply.

Where 200,000 Chetniks Harass Nazis

By a Staff Artist

Axis Forced to Double Its Military Guard

Yugoslavia area held by Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's chetniks, and parts occupied by Italian, German, and Bulgar troops.

Axis Army of 500,000 Tied Down by Serb Fighters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, May 1 — Gen. Draja Mihailovitch and his Chetnik Army in Yugoslavia are keeping roughly 500,000 German, Italian, Bulgarian and Hungarian troops from reinforcing the Nazis on the Eastern front.

This is the word brought to Lisbon by a traveler recently returned from Yugoslavia.

General Mihailovitch, according to this informant, exercises a loose control over approximately 200,000 fighting men. Although the Axis equipment is vastly superior to that at the disposal of the Chetnik leader, the rugged nature of the Yugoslavian terrain and the hostility of the natives make it necessary for the Nazis to keep an army almost twice as large close at hand.

[The Overseas News Agency reported in a dispatch from London that the heaviest fighting since last spring's German offensive against Yugoslavia and Greece is now taking place in the mountains of Yugoslavia. Axis armies were said to have started a drive to break the organized resistance of General Mihailovitch's forces.]

Situation in Yugoslavia

When the traveler left Yugoslavia during the first week of March, he said the situation was as follows:

A total of 300,000 Italian troops are concentrated in key towns in Croatia and along the Dalmatian coast with strong forces at Ljubljana, Dubrovnik (Ragusa) and Split (Spalato) with considerable reserves in Fiume and Trieste. These forces are equipped with artillery and tanks but lack aircraft.

The Germans still had some four divisions equipped with tanks and aircraft operating largely from Zagreb and Belgrade. It is impossible to estimate the Hungarian forces accurately.

A certain proportion of the German forces was withdrawn in the latter half of January but two fresh divisions, one motorized, arrived the first half of February. Since then it is known that a certain number of Bulgarian regiments have arrived.

Opposition to Axis occupying troops, according to the informant, now consists of two independent forces: First General Mihailovitch's Serbian regulars with headquarters in the Bosnian Mountains with other strongholds in Montenegro. These forces are still holding a large area in Bosnia and Montenegro and parts of Serbia proper. Then there is a guerrilla force composed of Communist Croatians who are unwilling to align themselves closely with General Mihailovitch, but who are a constant anxiety to the followers of the Croat Quisling, Dr. Ante Pavelitch.

Many of these bands recently are reported to have been annihilated. They are described as a totally different type from the Serb regulars. They also are actively engaged in propaganda, but do not have controlled military leadership.

At Llubljana they are said to be producing a successful clandestine newsheet with a circulation of thousands which the Italians have been powerless to suppress.

Reprisals by Axis

Reprisals on the part of Axis troops has been severe, the traveler reported. Between Christmas and January 15, all Jewish children of all ages in Zagreb were killed by the Germans, it was reported. In the town of Novisad 10,000 civilians were reported executed by the Hungarians. In the small town of Visegrad in early February this informant witnessed the execution of 400 civilians. He says he more than once saw groups of suspected saboteurs shot without military trial.

The economic position of the country is most serious, he reports. Maize, which formerly sold for a few cents a kilo is now fetching upwards of $2 when it is obtainable.

Due to requisitioning there is no meat, two German divisions are said to have taken 12,000 head of cattle early in February from the neighborhood of the Serbian-Croatian boundary.

Conflicting currencies, such as the new "kuna" paper notes printed by the Italians are adding to the economic confusion.

Due to famine in Croatia and Western Serbia it is estimated that some 200,000 men and women have gone to work in Germany while the delivery of food is difficult due to the chaotic state of the railways due partly to troop movements and partly to sabotage. All trains now have a couple of armored wagons mounting machine guns and travelers are not guaranteed arrival at their destination.

British-American Staff Talks Speeded by Atlantic Planes

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of U. S. naval forces in European waters, expressed confidence today in his first press conference that Allied naval strength, despite losses, would rise steadily until it overwhelms the Axis.

"This year will be a tight year," said the former Commander of the U. S. Fleet, "but there will come a time when we will be in a position to strike and carry through no matter what the losses."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN AIRPORT SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, May 1, Delayed—I was the only newspaper man present here to greet Ambassador John G. Winant and Admiral Harold R. Stark, American Commander in Chief for European forces, when they arrived secretly from the United States yesterday.

The party had crossed the Atlantic in a big American Army plane and transferred to a smaller machine with United States Navy markings to complete their journey to London.

Admiral Stark's arrival follows President Roosevelt's revelation that American naval units are already at work with the British in the Mediterranean and precedes intensification of the British-American effort to improve the naval situation upon which in the last resort the feasibility of sustained major land operations anywhere is dependent.

The Admiral's arrival is therefore considered highly significant in service circles here.

Precision Travel

The highly uneventful journey, completed four minutes ahead of schedule, was emblematic of the railroad-like precision with which ever-increasing numbers of planes fly from America to Britain in less time than it takes to travel nowadays by train from London to Scotland.

Right here in connection with the Ambassador's arrival I have seen in operation one of the most powerful agents for securing close British-American teamwork, a development in trans-Atlantic flying service which, besides bringing an enormous number of essential aircraft to Britain all the time, enables high ranking American and British naval, army, and air officers to get together quickly at the same conference table to formulate combined strategies in detail.

A visit to this clearing station is an "eye opener" as to the extent and reliability of trans-Atlantic communications now.

The identity of the passengers of the machine which brought Mr. Winant was known to very few people and its reception here was just routine job work for the staff.

Scarcely had the Winant party alighted and entered the administrative building than an internal communications plane flew down to connect up for completion of the journey to London.

A Matter of Course

Aircraft with American service markings are rapidly becoming as much a matter of course in British skies as American uniforms are in British streets.

The public is so accustomed to them that folk engaged in an afternoon's shopping in town didn't even look up when the giant American machine with Mr. Winant aboard skimmed low over rooftops toward the landing ground.

The scene on the flying field itself illustrated the way the British and Americans are getting closer together all the while in this war. For the personnel of both countries are engaged here on the vital communications and supply job and are making good friendships in the process.

Today it was a pleasure to hear the British paying tribute to the Americans and vice versa in conversations I had with groups of both before and after Mr. Winant's informal arrival and departure.

Army Gliding Work Starting in Elmira

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 2 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Walter S. Lee of the Army Air Corps announced here that gliding and soaring instruction for Army pilots beginning here yesterday will continue through the summer.

He said instruction would be in charge of officers from Maxwell Field, Ala., replacement training center for aviation cadets. Colonel Lee declined to disclose the number of students who will participate in the program.

The training, in co-operation with the Elmira Area Soaring Corporation, will be conducted at Harris Hill, scene of numerous national gliding championships.

Plane Crash Kills Two

HOUSTON, Texas, May 2 (AP)—Second Lieut. Hays Brantley, Jr., and Aviation Cadet Willard Fairchild, Jr., both of Ellington Field, were killed in the crash of their bi-motored plane while on a routine training flight.

Defense of Philippines Rewarded By 101 Awards for Heroism

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The heroism of 101 Americans and Filipinos in the defense of the Philippines was officially recognized yesterday in a War Department communiqué announcing a list of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Covering awards made since the Japanese invasion of the islands started Dec. 7, the list included the names of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, now Philippine Commander, and others whose decorations had been reported previously.

Added to the Generals honored was Brig. Gen. Spencer B. Akin, whose wife lives at Charlottesville, Va.

One Navy officer, Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, Commander of a squadron of motor torpedo boats which inflicted heavy damage on enemy shipping, has been given the Army's DSC, it was disclosed. Lieutenant Bulkeley already held the Navy Cross.

The roll of heroes included also the names of several other Americans and Filipinos whose exploits have become a part of the Pacific war saga, among them:

Maj. Thomas J. H. Trapnell, who destroyed a bridge in Northern Luzon in the face of heavy fire from the advancing Japanese.

Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., bomber pilot credited with the destruction of the Japanese battleship Haruna. The decoration was awarded posthumously, inasmuch as Captain Kelly met death on the flight.

Lieut. Boyd D. Wagner, outstanding flier who destroyed numerous enemy planes in raids on air fields.

Lieut. Arthur W. Wermuth, the "one-man army" of the Bataan Peninsula fighting, who was credited with the slaying of more than 130 of the enemy.

Capt. Jesus A. Villamor, Philippine Army aviation ace.

The War Department listed the officers with the rank they held at the time the award was made. Many subsequently have been promoted. Twenty-eight of the list were Filipinos.

Wassell Honored

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, May 2 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Corydon McAlmont Wassell, a former mission doctor in China who was cited for bravery in Java by President Roosevelt in his fireside chat Tuesday night, received the Navy Cross today from a high United States naval officer.

Commander Wassell cared for wounded officers and men from the cruisers Houston and Marblehead during action in the Java sea.

Freedom of Small Nations Upheld by Czechs' Leader

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 2—The right of small nations to exist as sovereign entities and the growth of confederations based on natural geographical and traditional foundations in the postwar world were ably defended by Dr. Eduard Beneš at the Foreign Press Association lunch here this week.

The President of the Czechoslovak Government in Exile faced the situation honestly, admitting the past mistakes of the small nations, stating that they "sometimes upheld their own political and economic sovereignty in too rigid a manner and were sometimes too exclusive and too suspicious of each other."

But Despite this exaggerated local nationalism after 1919 in Europe "it is no mere phrase that today we are fighting for the political, cultural, and spiritual freedom of the smaller nations."

Contribution to Progress

At the same time Dr. Beneš is too clear a thinker and too experienced a statesman not to add that the great social changes and upheavals coming in postwar Europe must be taken into account.

Historical justification for the continued existence of the small state as a sovereign entity was found by Dr. Beneš in its contribution to human progress and because "peace is indivisable and the insecurity of small nations will always mean the insecurity of the great powers as well. That is why the Munich decree was a major disaster not only for Czechoslovakia but for the whole world."

Dr. Beneš naturally admitted that nationhood could be carried to absurd lengths, but he was not prepared to admit that the great powers should have the right to direct small nations as they chose.

Greater Local Power

Dealing with the Czechoslovak republic he indicated that there would be a greater degree of decentralization and local administration — regional decentralization with concessions in language and culture for minorities — but that sovereignty must lie in the state itself. Where the minority problem is likely to be intractable he would favor the grim necessity of population transfers."

On the question of confederations he pointed out that it would be a mistake to try to bind national states into purely mechanical units.

Sound Basis Essential

Such units must be organically, logically, internationally and geographically sound and adapted to the new postwar social and economic conditions.

Within such confederated units there would have to be complete political equality, a similar social structure, and a real democratic constitution for each of the individual members.

These new international units, Dr. Beneš said, could only be established in collaboration with Britain and Soviet Russia; the Allies in this war plus France should be the basis of peace organization in the postwar world. All these confederated interests should fit into the framework of a general European and world system.

Growth May Be Slow

Dr. Beneš declared that he preferred "organic growth from small to great, even if it be necessarily slow. This would be better than beginning large European and world units at which we must arrive by stages and after very cautious preparation."

"Placating a strong aggressor with the sacrifice of a small nation" must be replaced by a new international morality and a new respect for international law, according to Dr. Beneš. Germany had to be prevented from rearming and then destroying its smaller neighbors.

In his account of Hitler's offer of a German-Czechoslovak nonaggression pact on Oct. 11, 1936, Dr. Beneš threw a new light on courage of a small nation determined to remain true to its commitments, despite grave danger.

Comes at Right Time

This speech was particularly timely in view of the tendency in some influential publications here recently to substitute for extreme defense of the small nation, as crystalized in the Versailles Treaty, a belief that henceforth the great powers alone shall dominate the postwar world.

Small nations, it has been argued, are unable to defend themselves against Nazi aggression. This ignores the fact that even a great power like France succumbed to Hitler's armies and that the small nations collapsed so easily because of a continuous appeasement policy over a long period by a number of great powers.

The problems of the limits of sovereignty of the small state in postwar world is a difficult one. But the impatience or the contempt for the small nation makes no contribution to any European settlement.

When reading nowadays that the "only nation or state which can in truth possess the attributes of sovereign independence is a great state," one is reminded of similar notions expressed in "Mein Kampf."

Dr. Beneš has often expressed himself on behalf of his country as willing to limit Czechoslovak sovereignty within reasonable bounds agreed to by other states, but could not as the head of a realistic state accept any arrangement which would involve surrender of the right to live and think independently which he contended was purely the privilege of every nation.

British Radio Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Broadcasting Company is engaged upon various adjustments of its programs, partly in response to pressure from the public, and partly in order to bring home programs more into line with those sent out to North America.

Much irritation has long been caused amongst listeners in this country because it has always been the BBC's practice to adhere rigidly to its timetable. A talk or a musical program that has overlapped its allotted time by 10 or 20 seconds has always been sharply cut off. This has happened quite often with distinguished religious leaders, and in radiocasts of classical music, and scores of letters of protest have been sent both to the press and to the BBC itself. Now, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by BBC officials, some latitude is to be permitted to programs that overrun their time. Announcers can in future make arrangements with the succeeding program to borrow a few seconds of its time, should the necessity arise. But only senior announcers are to be allowed to modify the program-running in this way.

A reminder has also been sent around to BBC program organizers to restrict the number of oaths used in their transmissions, though there is no question of modifying the text of plays by such writers as Shaw and Shakespeare. Jokes about drinking are to be discouraged. This lines up with the policy adopted in programs sent out to North America, where there is much keener censorship than is exercised at home on things that might offend against good taste.

Pirated versions of well-known pieces of music are also to be discouraged. Tchaikovsky is the composer who has been most badly treated by the inhabitants of Tin Pan Alley and the Charing Cross Road. In future, the radiocasting of such music as "So Deep Is the Night' will not be favored. Only original music will be played.

Meanwhile, the BBC is continuing its regulations as to procedure during air raids, which it found to work well through the worst periods of the blitz. Radiocasters carry on with their rehearsals after an air-raid warning has been received, while roof spotters look out for the approach of enemy planes. Should bombs begin to fail very close, rehearsals are continued in the reinforced Council Hall. Programs go on during air raids precisely as on other occasions.

N. Y. Times Signs C. I. O. One-Year Guild Contract

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The New York Times announced today it had signed a one-year contract with the C. I. O. American Newspaper Guild covering news and editorial department employees. Terms were not disclosed.

The contract did not provide for a closed or Guild shop, publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger commenting in a statement "our position has always been—and always will be—that those who are concerned with the handling of the news shall not be required to be members of any definite group, whether it be political or industrial or any other."

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Poles Disrupt Nazi Transport In Rear of Russian Front

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sabotage and passive resistance have reached such proportions in Poland that they constitute a serious menace to the rear of the Nazi Army fighting in Russia.

This conclusion seems justified by recent reports on conditions in Polish territory under the Germans.

In a frantic effort to stamp out the silent warfare at their flank the Nazis have resorted to executions on an unprecedented scale.

According to a recent report from Poland by way of Kuibyshev, 13,000 Jews were executed, most of them by machine gun, by the German military at Lwow following a series of riots at a prison camp in which 17 guards were killed.

Big Guards for Railways

One of he most serious aspects of continued Polish resistance from the German point of view is the growing disorganization to military transport to and from the Eastern front. In spite of the fact that almost 50,000 soldiers are assigned to guard the railways and highways of Poland sabotage occurs daily.

It is impossible to state exactly how many Poles have been executed by the Germans since the latter took over administration of Polish territory in 1939. According to estimates made in December, 1941, the number was approximately 82,000. But since the German authorities did not permit the publication of executions, except when on occasion they thought it to their advantage, that number is only an estimate.

These last months, however, the Germans have changed their policy. They no longer consider the effect such procedures have on the outside world but think that the publication in the German press and the German-controlled Polish press will bring fear to the Poles and make them cease their anti-German activities. Hence, it is known that by the first week of March the 82,000 had been raised to 103,000; and this does not include the approximately 47,000 who perished in concentration camps. In January alone 2,465 persons were executed for various offenses, nearly 80 for the daily average.

The offenses range all the way from killing a pig to supply meat for one's family to blowing up bridges and factories, derailing trains, and killing German officials. To feed the German armies fighting the Russians the Poles are stripped of every once of food they can be made to deliver. That serves two purposes—it feeds the German troops and through starvation exterminates the Poles, which is not a forgotten Nazi goal.

Government by Terror

Application of terror is the only defense the Nazis know against sabotage. Therefore they shoot more and more hostages and post their names on the walls of public builings, as they did, for example, not long ago when they executed 100 persons in Warsaw, adding the warning that such would be the fate of all who attempt to carry on anti-German activities.

It is reported that such threats have no effect on the Poles. They have been living under the terror ever since the Germans became their masters. The only difference now is that what was formerly done in secret is now proclaimed in the open.

Meanwhile, the Germans continue to deport able-bodied Poles en masse to work in the Reich.

On April 1 there were 1,100,000 Poles from the so-called Government-General, of unannexed Poland, alone, working in Germany, according to the Nazi publication Krakauer Zeitung.

The figure was said to include 450,000 prisoners of war and 650,000 civilians deported for forced labor. This does not include Polish workers taken from other parts of the occupied country.

Polish officials in London say the Poles now constitute 55 per cent of the total foreign labor in Germany.

Mass Deportations

A January issue of one of the underground papers published in defiance of the Germans in Poland tells of seizures and mass deportations on all sides. A few days before the writing, several hundred persons had been seized at one time in Lodz. Regular seizures are made daily in the working-class districts of this city. In some instances children as young as eight years are known to have been seized.

From a number of villages and small towns, reports were sent in of congregations having been arrested and taken away as they left the Sunday church services. The mass arrests and the house searches are such, say the Poles of these regions, as can be compared only with the work of slave hunters in Africa, read about in tales of that country in time past.

This paper also confirms reports that have come from other sources concerning the Volksdeutsche. These are people of supposedly German descent who had been resident of Poland before the war or been brought in as colonists from Bukovina, the eastern part of Poland, and other places. Most of them had hoped to profit by their German ties. The outcome has been for them most disappointing. They have had no wish to make sacrifices for Hitler or become merely his tools. But they have had no choice. They are used as ruthlessly as all others over whom the Nazis rule.

They did not expect to have their men called up for army service. This was perhaps the feature they objected to most of all. Unless compelled, they would not report for service and would run considerable risk to avoid it. When news of what was happening to the German troops on the Russian front filtered back into Poland, soldiers from the Volksdeutsche with troops still behind the front began to desert and hide. A regular part of the German police work is hunting for deserters.

Gray Shirts' Leader Gets 4-Year Term

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Hubert Schmuederrich, self-styled leader of the Gray Shirts and German-born naturalized citizen, was sentenced to four years in prison on his guilty plea to violation of the Selective Service Act, and immediately faced proceedings to revoke his citizenship.

At the same time, action was begun to revoke the citizenship of Mario Lauro, a lawyer of Italian extraction.

United States District Attorney Mathias Correa told Federal Judge, Henry W. Goddard that Mr. Schmuederrich had failed to register under the Selective Service Act and that Mr. Lauro had acted as an Italian agent even after the United States had gone to war with Italy.

The denaturalization complaints alleged fraud in that both had "mental reservation" at the time they obtained their citizenship, Lauro in Brooklyn in June, 1933, and Mr. Schmuederrich in Chicago in 1929.

Mr. Schmuederrich, the complaint alleged, admitted to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents that he intended to convert members of the United States Army to the idea of national socialism and to induce them to rebel against the Government.

Chinese Busy on Another Chungking

Generals and Cabinet staffs get used to living in repaired homes and in offices of modest type.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 2—Seven months of slow but steady construction work, uninterrupted by any major Japanese air raids, have seen yet another Chungking arise out of the shambles which was this provisional capital last summer.

The quality of the present office buildings, shops, and dwellings is somewhat inferior to that of last spring, just as the reconstruction efforts during the first reconstruction winter of 1939-40 gave rise to a more primitive city than the original Chungking had been before the first "bombing season."

But Cabinet Ministers and Generals got accustomed to living in roughly repaired houses with a minimum of comfort and to working makeshift offices.

The ordinary officials think little of camping with their families in little bamboo and mud-thatched roof bungalows, or, if unmarried, in bare and crowded dormitories.

They work and some of them even sleep in half-dilapidated office buildings or office shacks of the most primitive kind, and the masses of Chungking's population were never used to much better living quarters than they have now.

Rise in Prices Serious

The high and ever rising cost of living is a more serious problem to all those who are not themselves responsible for the rise of prices and profiting from it. It may still be said that nobody in Chungking or elsewhere in Free China is starving, for the Government has taken steps intended to enable everybody to buy sufficient rice at prices varying from two U. S. cents per pound for Government officials and eight cents per pound for about one-half of the city's population who are holding special permits, to 16 American cents per pound for people who have to buy rice in the free market.

But the prices of most other foodstuffs are unaffected by price-control measures and they have risen so much that many have had to reduce their consumption.

During the past two months, wheat flour has risen 100 per cent to 22 American cents per pound; pork 33 per cent to 44 cents per pound; beef 43 per cent to 33 American cents per pound; sugar 122 per cent to 50 American cents per pound; salt 35 per cent to 17 cents per pound; vegetable oil 80 per cent to 50 cents per pound; lard 75 per cent to 78 cents per pound; and green vegetables 60 per cent to five American cents per pound.

Goods and Incomes

The high prices of manufactured goods are weighing even heavier on the people, whose purchases have long been restricted to the barest minimum. Since early February the price increase of matches was 71 per cent; of cotton cloth 50 per cent—to $1.40 per yard for low quality blue material; of washing soap and household paper 67 per cent and many things which either sold at fabulous prices or are unobtainable. A comparison of these high prices with a few typical income figures will show what they mean to the bulk of consumers.

The salaries of Government officials including allowances, but leaving out of account the fact that many have to pay no rent, range from about $20 to less than $100 per month, the latter being the income of Cabinet Ministers. Salaries of bank officials are somewhat higher, the monthly wages of coolies who have to buy their rice at higher prices than Government officials are between $16 and $30 per month while some skilled workers may earn as much as $50 per month.

The war has leveled the standards of living of different classes of the population to a considerable extent, and this is probably one of the main reasons why there is less dissatisfaction than one might expect. Even the reasonably small class of war profiteers finds it difficult to make a show of its large gains, and there are few persons in the streets whom one could easily pick out from more or less ill-clad crowds as well-to-do.

Busses Overcrowded

One of the major inconveniences of Chungking is the transportation problem. The noisy, smelling, Diesel-driven busses are few and hopelessly overcrowded. There is not a single taxi and only the highest officials and few private citizens still have motorcars. Rides in the jerky old rickshas are getting exceedingly expensive.

Distances in Chungking are great because the city is built on the long, narrow, extremely hilly ridge of a peninsula between the Yangtze and Chialing Rivers, and the streets are either dusty when it is dry or muddy when it rains. Moreover, most of Chungking's recent considerable growth has taken place either on the hills of the Yangtze south bank, involving disagreeable ferry crossings and steep climbs for commuter, or in far-off suburbs in the country, where almost all Government departments are maintaining their less important offices.

The transportation problem makes many persons forget that Chungking has but few Chinese theaters and cinemas and a rather undeveloped social life. The number of radio sets, sold at fabulous prices, is small and it is said that in the whole of Chungking there are fewer than 20 pianos. Most persons spend their evenings quietly with their families or friends. There is a shortage of good reading matter.

Single sheet newspapers, of which about 10 are competing with each other in Chungking, contain little but the standard issue of international and domestic news of the Central News Agency, and a few political articles. The choice of magazines and books is relatively small. Many individual and other libraries have been destroyed in the bombings and the imports of foreign books and other publications have virtually ceased with the loss of Hong Kong and Rangoon. Yet it would be wrong to think that the people of Chungking are unhappy or depressed. Most of them are not, because they have plenty of work and plenty of hope for the future and they benefit from that fundamentally patient and optimistic attitude of mind which is characteristic of the Chinese.

Wide World; United China Relief

Episodes in 'Underground' Movement

Gendarmes in Chungking (above), seeking temporary shelter during a Japanese air raid on the present Capital, pictured outside one of the typical dugouts. Below is seen the cellar printing plant of Ta Kung Pao, famous Chinese newspaper which continues publication to bolster morale. The paper recently won the award for distinguished service from the University of Missouri School of Journalism. Pictures passed by censor.

Resistance to German Yoke Growing Among Austrians

By Pieter V. Anen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Opposition to German occupation is increasing in Austria. The Austrian people, after four years of experience under the invader, have by no means grown friendlier toward the Nazis. They are all but unanimous in their hatred of Hitler, his ideas and his partisans, and the display of Nazi tendencies is strictly limited to the comparatively small number of party functionaries who, for obvious reasons, have to show that they are worth their salaries.

Opposition against the Hitler regime is strongest among the Austrian workers. Together with their families they amount to almost one half of the population of the country. They form a united front and are not satisfied with merely refuting the abhorred doctrines. Whenever an opportunity arises, sabotage gives evidence of the feelings of the Austrian workers.

Two letters, which were smuggled out from Vienna by the end of last year and published by the American Friends of German Freedom in a recent issue of their Inside Germany Reports, provide a clear picture of the nonstop fight against Nazism in Austria. The letters also leave no doubt that the Austrians have kept their keen sense of reality and their shrewd judgment.

Shop, Camp Burned

Among the major sabotage acts quoted in one of the documents were the destruction by fire of the Brevillier & Urban factory in Floridsdorf, the largest industrial suburb of Vienna, and of a military camp in Deutsch-Wagram.

The Brevillier & Urban works were one of Austria's most famous industrial enterprises. They specialized in the production of metal screws and, prior to the Anschluss, exported their goods to the remotest countries. One of their chiefs, Franz Urban, was President of the Austrian League of Industry and lent, like Fritz Thyssen in Germany, financial support to Nazi-like organizations whom he hoped to use as a check on social legislation. The Nazi invasion made this hope come true, but degraded Mr. Urban's enterprise to the rank of an understrapper of the German heavy industry.

At the time of the outbreak of the fire, the plant was no longer employed in the production of high-class tools, but was used as a repair shop for automobiles. Incidentally, hundreds of cars were destroyed in the fire.

Loss of Oil

Another act of sabotage cost the Nazis thousands of gallons of precious fuel oil. Holes were bored in a number of oil tanks at the refinery at Leopoldau. The tanks were emptied before anything could be done about it.

Reporting on these specific cases, the writer remarked that feeling in every single Austrian factory was bitter and that countless acts of sabotage occurred, although he did not want to write about those which he was not able to confirm with absolute certainty. By the same token he mentioned rumors about executions carried out as reprisals against the attempts, but added that these, too, he was unable to pass along as facts.

The second letter dealt fully with the reactions of the 2,000,000 Viennese to foreign radiocasts. Two facts in this report appear remarkable. First, that the prohibition to listen to foreign radiocasts is a hundred per cent failure. With the exception of what the writer calls the "pious Nazis" and the cowards, everyone hurries to his radio by 10 p. m. and tunes in London.

The nightly German language broadcasts from the BBC is the general topic of conversation wherever people meet. However, it is not only their intentional carelessness which makes the Viennese openly defy the Nazi orders. The reception of the broadcasts is often bad, and people are, therefore, eager to learn what their neighbors and friends heard. The result is that news from Great Britain quickly makes the round through the city.

The British German language broadcasts unfortunately are usually delivered in North German dialect. The Austrians, like the Bavarians, dislike that dialect. It is so different from the drawling Austrian tongue and many have difficulties in understanding it.

Skepticism Bred of Reverses Seen in Britain

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Something is brewing in British public opinion. Just what it is going to say no person knows.

The fall of Singapore started it. The resonance of that catastrophe is still reverberating in silence. But the implications of it make the silence louder every day. The people are thinking hard: what is the matter with us?

They look unsparingly upon the tragedies of Crete, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the accompanying naval engagements. They think of the grim success of Malta, Tobruk, Dunkirk, but find it hard to be cheered. They expect at least that success in greater preponderance.

But apart from the actual ledger, the actual black and red, there are other things that bother them. They will tell you, with a kind of despair, that after Dunkirk, and when it was demonstrated that German advance units never used the old rifles, but only automatic rifles and machine guns, the British Government went right on allowing production of rifles, when obviously rifles would be useless in front line defense, or attack. A sort of helplessness comes over them as though the fault lay beyond their power. Where, they keep asking, does it lie?

A Significant Cry

I remember an officer, a guardsman, we met at a country house week end not long before Singapore fell when, as we talked of it all, the desperation of it was already in the air. The head of the Polish Red Cross was there, too, with very black facts of German atrocities. The despair of ineffectiveness hung over us all. But we didn't feel ineffective. We felt something was holding our power back. The guardsman held his head in his hands, "Where is the dead hand in it all?" he cried.

When an English gentleman and soldier cries out in this way you pay heed; when they, who are trained in restraint, schooled in understatement, and avoidance of exaggeration, and a cry from such a man that something is wrong, you may well tremble—something is wrong. But where and what?

H. G. Wells, in the Daily Mail of March 19 heads his article, "The Frustraitors." "They are not traitors," he says, "they are frustraitors; they are encumbering blockheads. . . . Everywhere at crucial points in the public machinery, you find this type, the Better-not Brigade. Men go to them with the most explicit proposals, they offer their brains and their lives. Nothing ensues. The matter is well in hand, they are told."

Police Efficiency?

"Hong Kong," Mr. Wells adds, "was 'well in hand'. Singapore was 'well in hand'." And he tells of a youth who, on reading that the Home Guards were to be fitted only with pikes, made a tommygun of odd parts and his platoon tested it. But the police took the weapon away and the Court fined the boy 10 shillings. This lack of imagination and lack of adaptability to cope with events which thus unexpectedly arise are two of the main things criticized and worried about.

Telling the people the truth is another. On March 18 in the House of Lords a maiden speech of note was made on this subject by Lord Vansittart. In the speech he said: "If we are really to endeavor to fulfill President Roosevelt's wise program of defeating German militarism we cannot begin too soon to disgust the German people with it, instead of sidling up to it, which is surely wrong and immoral. . . ."

As an instance of "sidling," Lord Vansittart quoted from an official propaganda radiocast given on March 13 in German to Germany. The radiocast said: "There is an important difference between the German and the Japanese. In the German case the attrocities were practised by the scum of the earth, by the torturers of Himmler's Gestapo. In the case of the Japanese the culprits were the soldiers of the Japanese army."

Timed to Failure

"It seems to me," Lord Vansittart went on, "that we have timed out present line for two and a half years of failure—I think foreordained failure—and I wonder whether the moment has now come at last to try the truth, at least towards our own people."

To this speech there were various interesting replies, one especially in the character of an attack based on the assumption frequently met with in England these days that, of course, the Nazis are a nuisance but "the Germans aren't so bad, you know." There is a distinct tendency to soft-pedal their Machiavellianism by making a superhuman effort at "fair play." But it can't be done indefinitely. It is like insisting that you are playing cricket long after your opponent has obviously exchanged the bat for an automatic rifle.

And the people feel this discrepancy keenly.

Not that they are discrepancies really. They're just signs of an advanced state of being civilized. But that's almost a handicap these days—without vision.

An English friend wrote to us lately that he feels what Great Britain is striving towards is a new, firmer unity than ever before. It sees the unities of other countries of all different kinds but none of these are for Britain; Germany is united through fear or idolatrous love of Hitler. Japan is united along similar lines, and so is Italy. Russia too is united, but in her case, it is through love of country.

A Step Beyond

"Britain," he says, "recognizes herself as beyond all that. She could be unified through love of the principle of liberty, and the democratic ideal, but there is a question mark in their minds. They have heard a lot about liberty and democratic ideals during the World War but it didn't amount to much in the end, and will this one? They hope so, but they are not so sure. They are suspicious of any kind of formalism, of established religious churches, of doctrines, civil and political or religious. They want to see these ideals more clearly defined in practical terms which they can understand and appreciate."

"There must be someone or something to raise our hope and faith in the democratic ideal and all it stands for. The Atlantic Charter will have to be recast in a more practical form. Can Winston Churchill do this? I doubt. Can Cripps? Perhaps. Can it be done without a religious revival? Without some approach to practical Christianity? 'Where there is no vision the people perish.'

"Perhaps the answer to all this is that all forward steps are complementary—they can and must all combine. But without something of this sort, without some higher appeal, I do not believe we are going to rise out of our slough of despond." This comment is applicable in a certain sense to all the democracies. They have all erred generally by ostrich-like preoccupation with domestic affairs and particularly in their mismanagement of foreign policy. This combination is one of the slipperiest slopes down which to slide into war.

Butler's Opinion

Mr. Neville Butler, until lately British Minister at Washington said in a recent address in the United States:

"In foreign policy impartiality and fair play are apt to be dangerous. Men and countries, it seems to me, must not allow these qualities to carry them so far that they shirk making up their mind as to where the balance of good and evil lies; and then they must resist the evil, not make excuses for it. As Mr. Winston Churchill once said: 'I do not pretend to be impartial as between the Fire Brigade and the Fire.'"

For a democracy to be functioning, public opinion must be developing in the vigorous exercise of this very moral quality, of "making up their minds as to where the balance of good and evil lies." One of the chief aims of education, in its broadest sense, taking in not only schools but press and radio as well, should be to instill and cultivate this capacity in the present as well as in the future electorate. Without it democracy has neither the right nor the possibility of continued existence.

Bar Examination Provisions Made For West Indians

TORONTO (CP)—Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, has announced that the University is providing an overseas center for English bar examinations to accommodate West Indian law students seeking admission to the English bar.

This wartime move, effected by an arrangement with the Attorney General of England and the Council of Legal Education in England, is designed to overcome the difficulty encountered by West Indians seeking admission to an English inn of court during the war.

Normally, such students must present certificates equivalent to the Oxford and Cambridge school leaving certificates or the London matriculation, must attend an inn of court for three years and write their bar examinations in England. Now, however, they may be admitted to an inn of court in absentia and will be exempted from compulsory attendance in England by presenting the same certificates and paying the usual fee.

Australia's Willows War Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—As Britain's willow trees are being cut for the war industries, Australian growers see an opportunity to build up a large willow industry for the manufacture of cricket bats. Already Australia is supplying a great deal of its home demand, which reached £150,000 a year. This saves overseas exchange and this helps the war effort.

In 1900, the famous English cricketer, Archie MacLaren, sent six willow cuttings from England and from these have grown thousands of Australian willows.

Australia needs these willows to make charcoal for high grade fuse powder used in naval shells. In addition, if the industry is built up during the war, Australia hopes to secure large export markets to New Zealand, South Africa, India, Malaya, the West Indies and Canada.

Only one of the 178 varieties of willows is used for cricket bats. Apart from this the "watermark" ruins many willows, so that the number of willows actually suitable for bats is small.

The growing of willows is encouraged by Australian authorities, since the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria asked farmers to plant hundreds of trees in an effort to stop the erosion on country rivers. State Governments are giving assistance.

Australia can mature willows in 12 years for cricket bat making and each tree is then valued at £10.

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Winter Tomatoes to Give Way To Rubber-Producing Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEWISTON, Fla.—The northern housewife may notice a shortage of those delectable Florida string beans and tomatoes when she goes marketing next winter. The reason? The rich Everglades farming section around Lake Okeechobee, that supplies the bulk of winter vegetables to northern markets, is about to be ploughed up and planted for synthetic rubber.

Farmers of the region stand ready to produce about 10 per cent of the nation's wartime needs in the plan for a $60,000,000-a-year industry to produce synthetic rubber from sugar cane, sweet potatoes and peanuts, it was disclosed recently by Clarence R. Bitting, President of the United States Sugar Corporation, who unfolded the plan to the independent farmers of the lake region.

Only Plant

This is expected to be the only plant in the United States producing lastics, a form of synthetic rubber, from vegetables. This new type of rubber, Mr. Bitting said, will be oil resistant but will not be used for automobile tires. Its principal uses would be for the production of lifeboats, balloon fabrics, pontoons, rafts, gas masks, water and oil proofing coatings for raincoats and other wartime materials.

The War Production Board has been asked for priorities on steel and other materials necessary for constructing the processing plants here, Mr. Bitting said, also expressing the hope that the Defense Plant Corporation, another federal agency, would aid in financing the new industry. The proposal called for a $75,000,000 investment, including land and equipment, with the United States Sugar Corporation putting up one-third of the cost and the Government financing the remainder through the Defense Plant Corporation.

Additional Employment

The plan calls for the erection of a dozen plants in this lake region of Florida for processing starch from sweet potatoes, juice from sugar cane, and proteins and oils from peanuts to provide the essential ingredients for the synthetic rubber. It would place an additional 100,000 acres under cultivation and provide employment for an additional 20,000 heads of families.

The sugar company will provide 50,000 acres, or half the land required for the production of the needed sugar cane, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Independent farmers and landowners in the lake region have been asked to provide the remaining needed land. The proposition was received enthusiastically by the farmers, and a committee of landowners appointed to work out plans.

Sugar Operations

The plan for producing the synthetic rubber will in no way interfere with the sugar corporation's sugar production, Mr. Bitting said. The sugar operations will continue as usual.

The production of lastics from vegetables or carbohydrates has been carried on in experimental form by the sugar company for some years with the aid and cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the lastics recognized officially from a practical standpoint, but not yet produced commercially. South Florida is thought to be the only section of the country where this commerical production will be possible. The vegetables grown on the proposed 100,000 acres would produce nearly 100,000 tons a year or $60,000,000 worth of lastics and other vital war materials.

The synthetic plants, when once established, would not only provide a valuable new agricultural industry for South Florida, Mr. Bitting pointed out, but could be coverted into permanent postwar use for the manufacture of lastics for ordinary commercial objects.

Harassed Troops on Bataan Sustained by Spiritual Aid

Continued from Page 1

be many which were performed by Army champlains.

The efforts under trying conditions of a score or more Army chaplains to minister to the spiritual and morale needs of the besieged defenders of Bataan were disclosed in reports from them reaching the Chief of Chaplains, Services of Supply, and covering activities for the months of December, 1941, and January, 1942, of chaplains serving in the Philippines.

There was constant demand for the chaplains' services. Chaplain Ralph W. D. Brown of Seattle, Wash., who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in January, wrote:

"Every day here is Sunday when the chaplain arrives. Day and dates have lost significance."

No exact records could be kept, it was explained, due to the urgency of their duties, but a tabulation of the reports show that in January, 499 services, denominational or general, were held on Sundays and weekdays which were attended by approximately 26,000 soldiers and civilians; 310 hospital visits were made, representing approximately 45,000 individual calls; 313 funeral services were conducted and 4 baptisms held.

Rough Roads and Trails

Regarding the difficulties of reaching all units of their command, one chaplain stated:

"I traveled 2,000 miles on rough roads and jungle trails, visited 20 different camps."

Chaplain Frederick B. Howden of Roswell, N. M., reported:

"Scarcity of transportation makes visits to field positions difficult, but by walking and hitchhiking all positions have been visited one or more times during the month."

Other chaplains reported as follows:

Chaplain Samuel E. Donald of Clifton Forge, Va.:

"Religious administration to 100 sick and wounded in the field."

Senior chaplain Oliver:

"Made numerous trips along all fronts, holding conferences with chaplains and arranging services where units were isolated."

Chaplain James W. O'Brien of San Jose, Calif.:

"Administered to isolated air corps groups and tank outfits."

Chaplain John A. Wilson of Havre de Grace, Md.:

"Visited troops practically every day in the battle area."

Chapel Under Camouflage

While religious services were held at front line positions, supply bases and hospitals, Chaplain William Dawson of Hardin, Mont., told of an open air camouflaged area chapel and altar with improvised seats for 80 persons. Chaplain Albert D. Talbot of Fall River, Mass., built a temporary chapel and called it "Catholic Chapel of Lourdes." Chaplain Leslie F. Zimmerman of Seattle, Wash., reported:

"No formal services, since assembling of large groups impossible. Service held on front and at messes."

Assisting doctors and medical units and making daily visits to the wounded and sick at hospitals were routine work of the chaplains. John E. Duffy of Toledo, Ohio, who was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart for a wound received in January, recorded 6 hospital visits totaling 9,240 calls.

Other diverse activities recorded by chaplains—and it is believed they performed many functions not recorded—were making morale and educational addresses, conducting songfests, sending radiograms and cablegrams, safeguarding money, locating personal possessions for the soldiers and furnishing toilet articles, games, literature, writing materials, sandwiches, and hot drinks to them.

One chaplains even found time to speak at a camp of Japanese prisoners.

Chaplain Perry O. Wilcox of Elmira, N. Y., reported writing nine letters of condolence to families. Chaplain Dawson gave a special program to 182 soldiers on President Roosevelt's birthday.

Morale Reports

Reports told of the morale of the soldiers. One wrote:

"I have been in the field with troops since Dec. 8. The morale of our regiment has been very fine," Chaplain Tiffany noted:

"The spirit of sharing and cooperation among all personnel to the advantage of all concerned will always be one of the memorable incidents from the Bataan campaign—if we come out of this alive, we ought to be bigger and broader men." In his report he told the story of a staff-sergeant, whose right arm was totally disabled from a car accident. The sergeant begged to be allowed to return to duty on the ground that he could handle a side arm with his left hand and do guard duty, thus releasing some other guard for the front lines. Undaunted by refusals of several doctors, he kept pleading until he was returned to duty with his unit.

Chaplain Howden reported:

"Lack of communication with homes, lack of news—hard on morale, which, nevertheless, continues to be good in regiment."

Since the fall of Bataan, several of these chaplains probably have been captured by the Japanese. Their whereabouts are unknown, but it may be assumed they are still with the soldiers of their command units; and somewhere, somehow, ministering to the soldier's spiritual and morale needs.

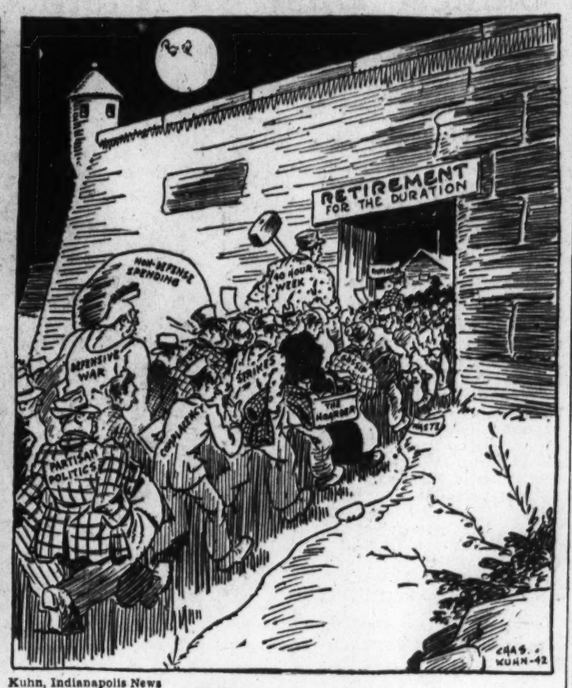
Cartoons in the News of the Week

Reidford, Montreal Star

"Through the Dark Clouds Shining"

Bressler, St. Louis Star-Times

Watch Out for the Hot-Air Barrage



Kuhn, Indianapolis News

The Sooner the Better

Washington Is Fighting The War on Home Front

Continued from Page 1

per cent levy on normal profits over $25,000.

Mr. Biddle is manifestly keeping up his pace in keeping after the already thoroughly exposed subversive publications. "The Galilean," "Social Justice," the German-language Herold of Philadelphia, and now "The X-Ray" have been effectively denied all means of distribution and this is just the beginning. If the others don't take the hint of their own accord, the Justice and Postoffice Departments will do the necessary.

Court Asher, publisher of "The X-Ray," has been notified that the latest issue of his sheet is not fit for the mails and he will be given an opportunity on May 19 to come to Washington to defend his magazine at a hearing, if he cares to do so or considers it profitable.

The accusation which the Attorney General leveled at "Social Justice" he also places at the door of "The X-Ray," namely, that it "has engaged over a period of time in a sustained and systematic attack upon certain of our activities directly related to the war effort, as well as upon public morale generally."

Mr. Biddle emphasizes his intention to see that the United States shall be able to resist assaults from within, in these words:

"The danger of such a systematic attack has already been amply illustrated by the fate of other countries where the Axis utilized such an attack to prepare the way for military conquest."

Exceeds President's Desire

Representative Gore's measure implements the President's request for repeal of the 110 per cent of Parity Farm Price Differential, and is the first Congressional move to that end.

But it exceeds the President's desire to write wage ceiling into law also, and to compel purchase of war bonds. President Roosevelt indicated he would ask statutory wage action and forced purchase of bonds only if voluntary efforts failed.

"Like time and tide, inflation waits for no man," Mr. Gore said. "The longer we wait, the tougher the job will be when we get to it, and the more drastic the measures we will have to use."

The Gore Bill setting wage and salary levels as of next week as its ceilings, leaves tax and profits points in the President's program for Ways and Means Committee action. Except for removing the Farm Price Differential, it leaves prices and rents subject to Leon Henderson's price ceiling order. Services and control of installment credit likewise would be left to Administrative action, without mention in the bill.

The proposed law gives complete authority in the War Labor Board to administer and enforce wage and salary ceilings, exempting only those wages which are below standards set in the wage-hour law.

No wage or salary increases could be made by employers without written permission of the Board, but provision would be made for a rise in all ceilings in ratio to any rise in the official cost of living index.

Congressional tax authorities stressed that the 94 per cent tax, double existing rates in many cases, was designed both to raise new revenues and to control profits of corporations enjoying lucrative war contracts.

They explained that it would apply to all profits a corporation may have in excess of $10,000 plus:

Ninety-five per cent of its average net earnings in the period 1936-39, inclusive.

A return of 8 per cent on the first $5,000,000 of invested capital; 7 per cent on the second $5,000,000; 6 per cent on the next $190,000,000 and 5 per cent above $200,000,000.

A corporation has the choice of either of the foregoing methods of figuring what are "normal" profits, with the remainder of its net income counted as excess. Under present law, excess profits are subject to a tax ranging from 35 per cent on the first $20,000 to 60 per cent on all over $500,000.

Pan-American Road Pushed As Major Defense Project

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Construction of the remaining portions of the 16,000-mile long Pan-American Highway, one of the major keys to a successful defense of the Western Hemisphere, is proceeding under forced draft, according to reports reaching Washington from Latin America.

With the Government and the Congress of the United States having agreed to bear the principal portion of the financial strain connected with the project, the nations of Central and South America are hoping to have the road so far along that it can be formally dedicated on Oct. 12, 1942—in commemoration of the 450th anniversary of Columbus' arrival in America.

Strongly supported by the State, War, Navy, and Commerce Departments, the highway has been given the high priority rating granted vital defense projects. Despite the drastic curtailment in American-made road-building equipment, work is said to be progressing faster on the road today than at any time since its inception with both the United States and Latin America fully cognizant of its importtance to the United Nations' war effort.

The latest report on the road said that it was 87 per cent completed in Central and South America so far as "dry-weather" travel is concerned. In many of the countries large sections of the highway have been in steady use for some time and are similar to the all-weather roads in the United States.

Progress in El Salvador

Particular stress is being laid on completing the unfinished portions between the United States-Mexican border and the Panama Canal. The all-weather road has been completed across Guatemala and, according to the United States Department of Commerce, substantial progress has been made in El Salvador.

In Nicaragua the route from Sebaco to Dirianba, by way of the Capital City of Managua, will soon be finished. On Jan. 16 the State Department announced that the United States would co-operate with Costa Rica to speed completion of the road through that country with the latter assuming one third of the cost and the United Sates two thirds. It is judged that $8,000,000 will be necessary for the Costa Rican portion.

Engineers expect that in Panama the section connecting the Panama Canal with Rio Hato, site of a large United States airport, will be finished this summer.

It is believed that a total of $80,000,000 will eventually be spent on completing the highway through Central America with the United States providing most of the money. On Nov. 19, 1941, the United States and Mexico reached an agreement providing for $30,000,000 in Export-Import Bank credits to be used in constructing and improving highways in Mexico. More recently Congress made $20,000,000 available to assist other Central American Governments in work on the road.

Six Major Benefits

In calling for immediate completion of the highway, Secretary of State Cordell Hull recently listed six benefits to be derived from this connecting link.

1. Improved transporttaion for intra-American imports and exports.
2. Development of new lands and new natural resources and an increase in the consumption of goods-in-trade.
3. Increased employment and a maintenance of economic structures throughout the new world.
4. Increased tourist traffic, valuable both financially and culturally.
5. Stronger defense of the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Area, and of parts of South America.
6. Increased postwar market for American automobiles, parts, and garage equipment.

In addition to the $50,000,000 recently allocated by Congress as an aid to road building in Mexico and Central America, prior American financial aid for highway work in both Central and South America totaled $18,365,000.

Axis Efforts Defeated

In commenting on the highway, the Commerce Department declares that "the coincidence of the near completion of the Pan-American Highway and the outbreak of hostilities with Japan has not been overlooked by the 21 American republics and Canada. Measures to rush completion are under way.

"Abortive Nazi and Fascist propaganda efforts to discourage completion of construction in Costa Rica and Nicaragua only serve to focus more attention on the tremendous importance of this project for inter-continental security.

"Projected dedication would not imply completion at that date nor early inauguration of through traffic over the vast trunk route linking all the Americas. They will reflect, however, the unified determination of all countries to drive through to realization this greatest international highway with least possible delay."

Horse Races and Gambling Barred in South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Taking the bold step of imposing a complete ban on horse racing and the operation of betting shops, Premier Thomas Playford has given a lead to the Commonwealth, which, however, so far shows few signs of following South Australia's example.

The State Government's decision caused consternation in sporting circles and immediate moves were made to secure a modification. Mr. Playford, however, rejected every request and refused to consider any suggestion of a compromise. "I am confident," he declared, "that the common sense of the people will prevent illegal betting."

Although sporting sections have shown indignant hostility, Mr. Playford retorts that the volume of support has far more than outweighed the opposition.

The Premier's announcement came as a great surprise. Prime Minister John Curtin had reminded State Governments of their opportunity to deal with racing under emergency to powers conferred upon them by the Commonwealth.

One of the chief reasons for the Premier's introducing the ban was the serious shortage of man power in essential war industries, and the immediate effect was to release 3,000 from racing activities. The Federal Government since has given its full approval of the decision.

Mr. Playford, therefore, is taking steps to prevent, so far as possible, information from reaching South Australia which will facilitate betting practices, by way of radio or newspaper publication. The Premier has pointed out that heavy penalties attach to illegal betting and that there is a legal obligation on the part of hotel licensees to stop such practices on their premises.

The rapid and considerable expansion of munitions production requires the services of every available man and woman. There is now practically no organized sport in South Australia and even minor pastimes are progressively being abandoned. There is a nearly all-out war effort. Nonessential industries are being combed for workers and more and more women are being employed to free men from the heavier trades for the fighting forces and technical occupations.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Francis Stary, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Such a Life," presented by the Yiddish Theater. Featuring Molly Picon. 8:30.

Little Theaters

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"As You Like It," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Recital by John Creighton Murray, violinist. 8:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, George Wheeler, tenor, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Alexander Thiede, conductor, Marybelle Fulton Zeise, piano soloist. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"It Happened One Night," Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Destry Rides Again," James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Brenda Marshall and Dennis Morgan. 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Bride of Buddha." 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. "March of Time, America's New Army." 2:05, 4:30, 7:05, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—
"They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. 1:16, 5:20, 9:24. "Mexican Spitfire," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 3:50, 8.

Metropolitan—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:15.

Modern—
"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia and John Qualen. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:45. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time, Norway in Revolt." "Flag of Mercy." "Mass Production of Tanks." "Screen Snapshots. "Music and Entertainment." "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia, John Qualen. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Fort Knox Tank School." "So You Think You Know Music." "Fighting Fire Bombs." "Sports in the Rockies." "John Nesbitt's Passing Parade." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin and Ona Munson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. "Black Friday," Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Torpedo Boat." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

Allston—Capitol: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "Yank On the Burma Road," Laraine Day. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. "Dawn Express," Anne Nagel. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Walter Brennan. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "To be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 2:25, 6:25, 9:35. "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2:08, 5:08, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Ann Miller. 3:50, 7, 9:45. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2, 5:05, 9:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. "Young America," Jane Withers. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
University: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. "Men of the Timberline," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 12:56, 4:44, 8:09. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:12, 6, 9:22.
Codman: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:14, 6:14, 9:14. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2:04, 5:04, 8:04.
Park: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2:09, 5:09, 8. "Outlaws of the Desert." 3:38, 6:38. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 9:38.
Hyde Park: "Code of the Outlaw." Tom Tyler and Bob Steele. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:51, 6:01, 9:11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 6, 9. "Bombay Clipper," Irene Hervey. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:40, 5:50, 9.
Maplewood: "Gang Busters, Serial No. 8," Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 5:10, 8:12. "Riding the Wind," Tim Holt. 2:25, 5:30, 8:32. "The Mystery Ship," Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. 3:41, 6:46, 9:48.
Mystic: "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Ralph Bellamy. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.
Strand: "Lady is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 3:05, 8:10, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1, 4:30, 8:01. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:18, 5:37, 9:16.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore. "Gallant Sons." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:10, 4:45. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 3:45, 9:30. "Dumbo." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. Continuous 1-11.
Strand: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOUTH Boston — Strand: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:48. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. "Public Enemies," Phil Terry and Wendie Barrie. 1:48. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "A Yank on the Burma Road." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 2:09, 7:54. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmond O'Brien. 3:35, 9:20.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Man who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Again the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Kid from Kansas," Leo Carrillo. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Lady Eve," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 3:45, 6:30, 9:31. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2:14, 8.

AEF Urged for South Africa

Continued from Page 1

lacks the necessary plant equipment.

If this could be obtained from America and installed and placed in operation with American technical aid, South Africa could soon meet all its present steel requirements as well as those of its expanding shipyards and armament industry.

An available supply of native high-grade steel would stimulate South African production of heavy armored equipment. Hitherto this has been mostly limited to the production of armored cars such as were used in the Abyssinian campaign and later on the Western Desert and of spare parts for tanks. Often, when no blueprints were available, sample parts were flown down from Egypt and copied, making possible the speedy repair of hundreds of damaged tanks.

Steel would enable South Africans to make tanks and other heavy units.

Since South Africa is thousands of miles nearer the eastern theaters of war than either America on the United Kingdom all these developments would contribute to one of the most basic necessities of the war, namely, the saving of tons and miles of shipping. Vessels that now take steel to South Africa could be freed for other cargoes and tanks made in South Africa would be worth their weight in airplanes.

An American military delegation, upon Premier Jan Christian Smuts' invitation, recently toured the Union extensively, making a detailed study of defense requirements and the natural and industrial resources and potentialities. South Africans hope their findings will provide a basis for constructive action.

To Care for Christians Among Japanese in U. S.

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The Right Rev. Charles S. Reifsnider, formerly Bishop of North Kwanto, Japan, has been appointed by the National Council of the Episcopal Church to keep whatever contacts possible with churchmen in Japan and care for interned Japanese of the Christian faith in this country.

Presiding Bishop Henry St. George Tucker said it was the first time in the history of the Church that a Bishop had been designated specifically to an Oriental race in this country.

Finn Food Supply Decreasing Daily

By the CBS

New York

The food situaton in Finland is deteriorating daily, and there is growing discontent because of unequal rationing of the food available, according to the British radio.

Potatoes were said to have been unobtainable since Christmas and rye flour is the only kinc which all but favored customers can get. There is no law to prevent this favoritism, and discontent is growing among the undernourished people who wait in queues for rations which are often not enough to go around, the broadcast said.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Boston Symphony Season

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixty-first season is closing with this week's pair of concerts (May 1-2). It has been an interesting and stimulating season, with about the usual number of novelties; this in face of difficulties brought about by the action of the American Federation of Musicians in forbidding certain soloists and conductors to appear with the orchestra.

The heaviest blow was the barring of Bruno Walter. Mr. Walter was to have directed two pairs of concerts during Dr. Koussevitzky's winter vacation. The union's ruling, made at the eleventh hour, necessitated the picking up of the baton by Richard Burgin, assistant conductor and concertmaster, who as a result remained in charge for three weeks running. Mr. Burgin is an excellent musician and an accomplished conductor, and he maintained program and performance interest; but it would be idle to pretend that Mr. Walter was not missed. The only consolation for Bostonians was that he directed two performances of the Metropolitan Opera later in the season.

* * *

For soloists, although it was not permitted to engage some of the most illustrious artists, the orchestra did very well indeed, calling on Emanuel Feuermann, Claudio Arrau, Louis Bailly, Yehudi Menuhin, and Ruth Posselt, among others.

What the outcome of this labor problem will be, no one can say. There are those who believe that the Boston organization cannot hold out indefinitely as the only non-union major orchestra in the United States. But there is no sign now that it will submit to union control. Under the stress of conditions today, it may well become more difficult for the orchestra to maintain its independence, especially since it has recently lost a generous benefactor through the passing of Ernest B. Dane, late president of the board of trustees. But present indications are that the orchestra will resume operations next fall, after its usual full summer schedule, with the same personnel, the same conductor, and the same policy.

* * *

Four works were performed this season for the first time anywhere: Lopatnikoff's Violin Concerto; Lourié's "Kormtchaia," Symphony No. 2; Martinů's Concerto Grosso for chamber orchestra, and William Schuman's Third Symphony. Of these the most impressive was the Schuman "symphony," which, though it bore small relation to the classic symphony in form, contained some interesting ideas, and some good craftsmanship. It would have been better worth a rehearing, in my opinion, than the two works which Dr. Koussevitzky did repeat; the Martinů Concerto Grosso, and Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony.

The latter, which had its first Boston performance, was heard twice within a March week. It seems to me even less worth so much attention than the Fifth of the same composer, which Dr. Koussevitzky has pressed upon us of late. It consists of a long opening Largo, followed by two short lively movements. There are many charming pages in the Largo, and there are amusing passages in the other two sections, but the work is badly proportioned.

Paul Hindemith's Symphony in E flat conforms to the classic structure, but here there is an impression of more scholarship than inspiration. The symphony is not so much an individual work as a Teutonic production in which the thematic dryness, the heavy humor, and the occasional bombast are all reminiscent of Mahler. This symphony was introduced by Mr. Burgin.

Other works new to Boston which held special interest for one reason or another were Britten's Sinfonia da Requiem, the Berezowsky Viola Concerto, Barber's Violin Concerto, and Copland's Suite from the ballet, "Billy the Kid."

This year Dr. Koussevitzky broke with his own tradition and concluded the season, not with the Brahms First, but with the Tchaikovsky Fifth, a work for which he has a special affection and with which he never fails to make an overwhelming effect. It was so at the Friday concert this time. Otherwise the program consisted of Vaughan Williams' Tallis Fantasia, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Ravel's Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite. There was the usual ovation at the close.

Toscanini Beethoven Festival

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Arturo Toscanini's Beethoven Festival marches on, from symphony to symphony and overture to overture, with an inexorable strength and brilliance. Meanwhile he has been announced as one of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony's conductors for next season—the first of six, as compared to this season's 10. Those to follow him are Bruno Walter, Artur Rodzinski, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Fritz Reiner, and John Barbirolli. The climax of the new season will come on Dec. 7, when the one-hundredth anniversary of the Philharmonic's first concert will be observed. Who the conductor of that concert will be has not been announced. Mr. Toscanini's engagement, so far as has been made known, is for the first six concerts of the season.

Not since April 29, 1936, had Mr. Toscanini led the Philharmonic-Symphony until he came forth on the platform of Carnegie Hall to inaugurate the post-season Beethoven series with the Missa Solemnis on April 22. This was the eighth performance of the Mass in D under his leadership in New York. The chorus was the Westminster Choir, which was at its most imposing in numbers and ensemble efficacy. The solo quartet consisted of Florence Kirk, soprano; Bruna Castagna, contralto; Hardesty Johnson, tenor, and Alexander Kipnis, bass. The last previous performance under Mr. Toscanini's leadership took place on Dec. 28, 1940, in the same surroundings, with the same chorus, two of the same soloists (Mme. Castagna and Mr. Kipnis), but with a different orchestra—the NBC Symphony.

Though one Toscanini performance of the Mass inevitably is much like another, particularly where the same choral forces are enrolled, this one had its own claims to majesty. It is, of course, the chorus much more than the orchestra that determines the weight and eloquence of any performance of this work. But it is the conductor who shapes the drama and imparts the vision whereby something more than good routine issues from the fusion of vocal and instrumental sonorities. This was a highly dramatic performance without being in any derogatory sense theatrical. Architecturally it had the strength that is Beethoven's, but with the lyrical plasticity that is perennially the hallmark of the art that is Toscanini's. All was clear and luminous. Part shone against part and contrapuntal lines were easy to follow. The passion of the leadership was caught up in the singing and the great chorus has never seemed to get more from its music.

The soloists, though their parts are by no means negligible, can only mar or enhance a presentation of the Mass; they cannot really make it memorable. On this occasion there was something more than adequacy on their part, particularly since they, too, seemed to have been swept into the ardor that the conductor brought to each of the successive parts of the Mass. The orchestra played devotedly, but it was not until it was heard separately in the later concerts of the series that listeners were able to sense anew what it means to the players of the Philharmonic-Symphony to be under the Toscanini beat.

Program of the six concerts of the post-season Festival were arranged to include the nine symphonies, several of the overtures and the triple concerto for violin, cello, and piano, besides the Missa Solemnis. The other concerts of the series will be commented on in the next of these letters.

Eliot Elisofon

Anna Sokolow

Dance Is One; Dance Is for People

By Margaret Lloyd

Part I

"Puncture the air! Puncture the air!"

The command came from a trim little figure in long black ballet tights, bright jersey, socks, and soft black practice shoes, teaching a class in modern dance.

The group, in leotards and bare feet, was doing a simple running exercise in a circle about the room, and their teacher was trying to exact from them, in place of an aimless bobbing up and down, a feeling of reaching into space on the upstroke of the movement.

Anna Sokolow, a distinguished second-generation American modern dancer, is working for the succeeding generation—heirs of the American dance, ever-amplifying and renewing itself, the dance that they will help to re-create and perpetuate.

She, a former pupil of Martha Graham and featured dancer in that great artist's concert group, was combining ballet pliés with Graham stretches in her teaching. She was attaching weight to ballet techniques and instilling lightness into modern movement.

"There is really no conflict if you regard all movement as organic," she says. "Both methods require the controlled and centered body common to all good dancing. The academic five positions of the feet, organically affecting the hip, form the perfect base for action. You can use a person with a well-turned-out thigh for modern work, but you can't use a person with a turned-in thigh for either. The ballet back is straight and firm, (but not rigid), the position centered. Even the fingers are centered. Even a battement can be, should be, centered. The fundamental pliés are centered in spine and torso.

* * *

"The American modern dance today is more flexible than it was in its early stages of discovery and development. Its pioneers—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman — deliberately ignored the use of the extremities at first because of their interest in the new uses of the torso. But they have all had some ballet training, and this does color their style and does appear in their personal performances."

Miss Sokolow, who recognized the importance of ballet only after years of modern work, believes that it is best for the body to be trained in the academic technique first. The young dancer should learn all techniques, be open to every kind of dancing, and in so doing will make the modern dance richer and more generally acceptable. There should be no isolation of schools, she thinks, but a continual participation and interchange among them. Every form, if it is a good form, makes its own contribution to dance.

Anna's career began in childhood at the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York, under the direction of the Lewisohn sisters. What she learned there was a Duncanesque type of movement, barefooted, more or less interpretive, based on the spiral form. Blanche Talmud and Bird Larson numbered among her early teachers.

The pupils at this famous settlement house were carefully selected for admission on the basis of ability, taught the creative approach, composed their own dances, from the beginning. And Anna, who took the cultural courses, studying acting, music, painting, stage design—all phases of dance theater—was almost immediately placed in the children's professional company, appearing in Christmas productions there, and later with Irene Lewisohn at the old Manhattan Opera House.

* * *

She spent three years at the Neighborhood Playhouse and in the last year Martha Graham came to teach. Her advent marked the initial turning point in Anna's career. In 1930 she joined Miss Graham's group and classes, was a member of the musical director Louis Horst's first dance-composition class, and thereafter his assistant in these classes.

"Being in Martha's group and the necessary classes, was being inspired seven days a week," the young dancer affirms.

Like all great teachers, those before and those who have come after her, Miss Graham fosters individual development in her students. And Anna, creative from the start, would in any case never be content as a carbon copy. The time came when she must try her own wings.

In 1937, while still a member of the Martha Graham Concert Group, she made her Broadway debut. In 1938 she left the group but continued to attend the classes. It was about this period that she felt the need of knowing ballet, and began to study with Miss Curtis at the Metropolitan Opera House. She still takes lessons there whenever she can. But her manifold activities have finally detached her from the Graham group.

* * *

Miss Sokolow is herself an inspiring teacher as well as a dynamic dancer—of lyrical appearance. There is no softness in her lyricism, however, any more than there is violence in her dynamism. She is all drive and directness, but gently, controlled. Her fair hair brushed smoothly back from ears and forehead, falling neatly to her shoulders, her brow unruffled, her delicately molded face, on oval lines, completely unperturbed, she expresses that latent strength that is never wasted in idle gesture, that calm self-possession, derived, like her great teacher's, from inner stillness.

Even in the studio, crying "You got it! You got it!" as if playing some sort of game, she was the picture of composure, pleased without undue excitement that her idea of a movement sequence had got across.

"Don't lead with your chin!" (when running). "Don't squirm!" (contractions). "Don't overreach yourself!" (elevation). "Push from under. Under. Under!" Or, "The movement becomes arbitrary when done without musical flow—flabby when done without feeling."

In picturesque phrase (and a New York accent), she taught that little class in Boston as if the future of dance depended upon it, made every moment interesting to dancers and watchers alike.

Her sense of responsibility to the dancers of the future is enormous. "After all, Martha, Doris, Charles, have never for an instant forgotten that responsibility. Why should I?"

(To be concluded in an early issue.)

Primitive to Modern

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A span of 400 years and more separates two new exhibitions, both distinguished in the representation of their particular schools and periods. These are the show of Flemish Primitives being held at the Knoedler Galleries for the benefit of Belgian seamen with the fleets of the United Nations, and the fiftieth anniversary exhibition of American nineteenth- and twentieth-century canvases just opened at the Macbeth Gallery. Between them stands the full panorama of Western art from the Renaissance to modernism.

Although this city has seen admirable displays devoted to the artists involved in these events, the circumstances have been different and the character of the selections not wholly the same. In the case of the Flemings, from Petrus Christus through Van der Weyden, Dirk Bouts and Hans Memling to Geraerd David and the rest, the Knoedler Gallery selection ranks high—at least seven of the canvases being wholly new here, while the rest are in part celebrated fixtures of American collections, delightful to see on any occasion.

* * *

Of these loans, the less familiar of which have been supplied by Baron Joseph van der Elst, of the Belgian Embassy, from anonymous sources, an early Petrus Christus, "The Death of the Virgin," is especially to be noted. The picture has a peculiar charm in respect of what is characteristic of early Flemish painting—the detached, emotionless serenity of the work, its devotional sentiment and its patient, exact rendering of human character. Also of particular note are two varied examples of the work of Dirk Bouts, who is illustrated by a lovely small "Madonna and Child" and by the head of "The Mourning Virgin"—the latter of great clarity of form and color—and the newly arrived "Portrait of a Man" by Memling.

This artist, the most fully shown of the group, is represented by five subjects, all of good quality. In addition to the admirable "Man with a Pink" from the Morgan Library, there are a "Mother and Child" from the Bache collection, and most complete, pictorially, the "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" from the Royal Museum in Brussels.

No American display of Flemish art, however, is complete without at least two especially eminent works belonging permanently in this country—the small, profoundly searching Christus portrait of a monk, "Dionysius the Carthusian" (?) lent by Mr. Bache, and the ornamental "Lady of High Rank" by Van der Weyden, belonging to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. These two add much charm to the display, which is abundantly rich in that quality. Among the other Flemings illustrated, two who have monumental portraits showing the later realistic development of the school are Van Orley and Mabuse.

Perhaps one of the most interesting details of the show—interesting especially in relation to the use of fantasy in modern art—is however, the slender panel by Jerome Bosch, whose "Allegory of Avarice" is rich in fantastic symbolism. Because of his imagination Bosch figures as one of the chief sources of inspiration for the advocates of surrealism in contemporary painting.

* * *

The Macbeth Gallery show is a heart-warming adventure for those who have sympathized these many years with this firm's adherence to American art. Established in lower Fifth Avenue in 1892 by the late William Macbeth, the firm under Macbeth and his son, the late Robert Macbeth, has stood as a symbol for the Americanism manifested during important decades of painting by many of our illustrious artists.

In the show and represented by notable works which during 50 years have passed through the firm's hands are artists such as Arthur B. Davies, Thomas Eakins, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, Charles W. Hawthorne, John Sargent, John F. Twachtman, Maurice Prendergast, and a dozen others. Sargent is represented by his "Venetian Water Carriers," one of the best of the museum-owned pictures, and Twachtman, with his subtle "From the Upper Terrace," is similarly well known. Also included are examples of Innes, Martin, Wyant, and Blakelock as well as George Luks, Jerome Myers, and Robert Henri.

An artist whose exhibition at the Allison Gallery provides a first introduction to the public is Martin Petersen, a New York artist, a native of Denmark. Mr. Petersen is exhibiting 16 oils and water colors, and a large group of etchings in which skill and training are clearly evident. Impressionistic in feeling, though rich and substantial in color, Petersen's landscapes and occasional figure subjects stand out with strength and character. There is much feeling in his work generally.

The Theater of War—II

By John Beaufort

New York

The American drama has once more raised its voice for freedom and against tyranny in John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down," at the Martin Beck Theater. Despite the disappointment expressed over it by local drama critics, Mr. Steinbeck's new play appears likely to approximate, if not achieve, the popularity of the lately published novel from which he dramatized it. This week, the film rights were bought by Twentieth Century-Fox for $300,000, said to be the highest price ever paid for a Broadway play.

The jacket around the novel carried this information: "The scene of the book is any conquered country in any time. The author has purposely refrained from making it literally true to actual events. Although the weapons and ideologies may be of the present, they are only vehicles for the theme that a free brave people is unconquerable."

* * *

In these sentences, I think, lies the basis of the controversy which started when the book was published in March and which has mounted since the production of the play. If the invaders on the Martin Beck stage are Nazis, then they are the spectator's Nazis and not Mr. Steinbeck's. If the unconquerables seem to be Norwegians, then they are so because of one's own concept.

The author's disinclination to identify nationalities and countries does not in itself constitute an ambiguity. But, indirectly, it has left the way open for turning the play into a subject of controversy rather than securing it as an indivisible statement in dramatic terms of this global war's significance and of the free people's relations to it. Objectivity-as-usual is perhaps something that the aesthete and the intellectual may have to modify and even to sacrifice for the duration.

Every discussion of "The Moon Is Down" that I have heard encounters these questions: Is Steinbeck's treatment of the herd men as human beings rather than as supermen a case of reasonable compassion or merely of unrealistic softness? Does the famous phrase, "Flies have conquered the flypaper," describe the actual, not to say present, defeat of the invaders or is it merely wishful thinking that results from failure to appreciate the true nature and power of the Nazi war machine? Has Mr. Steinbeck's fairness given us far too ingratiating a covey of totalitarians? And is it not time writers stopped talking in terms of "the little people"—a snivelling and condescending phrase—and began realizing there are only people?

* * *

At the very end of "The Moon Is Down," when Mayor Orden is leaving to be executed because he will not direct his fellow citizens to cease the sabotage which he has helped instigate, he says to Colonel Lanser of the invaders: "The people don't like to be conquered, sir, and so they will not be. Free men cannot start a war, but once it is started, they can fight on in defeat. Herd men, followers of a leader, cannot do that, and so it is always the herd men who win battles and the free men who win wars. You will find that is so, sir."

This is not wishful thinking. It is a fact, just as it is a fact that a nation cannot be conquered from without until it has collapsed from within. Sometimes it requires an attack to awaken free people from the complacency and confusion which have permitted a Quisling mentality—this one is named Corell—to prepare the way for the invaders. Sometimes, it requires invasion, conquest, occupation. But, as Mayor Orden says to his wife when she insists that the invaders cannot arrest the Mayor: "No, they can't arrest the Mayor. The Mayor is an idea conceived by free men. It will escape arrest."

There is truth and there is vision in what Mr. Steinbeck writes. It is a matter of individual decision whether one feels that his novel has frittered away its truth in a set of immediate circumstances rendered remote because Steinbeck, the poet, has lost sight of Steinbeck, the realist. The remoteness seems obvious in the dramatic version as directed by Chester Erskin. Mr. Erskin and his principal players have contrived to belittle the play's dignity and to adulterate its undeniable conviction until one is left feeling neutral and enervated.

Take the case of Colonel Lanser, who heads the invaders and who administers the occupation with its attendant executions. Colonel Lanser is set forth as a man of sufficient humanitarianism to carry out his program of terror with some regrets. But, surely, a man who sees the evil of what he is doing and then goes ahead and does it is the greatest of monsters. Weary cynicism is not sufficient justification for such duplicity.

* * *

One may respect and agree with Steinbeck's contention that herd men are the victims of a total delusion. But one cannot accept without protest the lack of moral perception which presents a man like Lanser as a sympathetic character. Either he should be a figure of tragedy or his weary cynicism should be annihilated.

It is as much Mr. Steinbeck's and Mr. Erskin's concept as it is Otto Kruger's playing that makes Lanser such a disconcerting character. Mr. Kruger is striving to overcome the sympathetic nature of his role. I liked him when I saw "The Moon Is Down." Upon reflection, I find the character and its playing less satisfactory. But the fault is not entirely Mr. Kruger's. Perhaps the trouble lies in allowing a man who confesses that his civilization permits him to live on two levels to escape any censure or indictment from the author.

Ralph Morgan as the Mayor and Whitford Kane as his lifelong crony, Dr. Winter, weaken the conflict further—Mr. Morgan by making the principal character a Milquetoast and Mr. Kane by his jocular complacency. Instead of being moving, the final scene, in which Mayor Orden quotes from Socrates' "Apology," prompted by Winter and Lanser, is sham and sentimental. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Erskin must share the responsibility. And so must Oscar Serlin, the producer, for so miscasting what certainly should have been an honorable play.

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Young Cleveland Manager Shrugs Off Expected Sympathy With First-Place Team

Braves Star Out Front In Batting Race

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Bill Dickey, veteran catcher of the New York Yankees, is the leading batter of the major leagues today with an average of .423.

Dickey has pounded 22 hits in 52 trips to the plate. After going hitless in his first game of the season, he has connected at least once in 13 straight contests.

Two other American Leaguers who are in the .400 class with the season well into its third week. They are Stan Spence of Washington, with .408, and Joe Gordon of the Yankees, with .407.

The National League leader is Nanny Fernandez, rookie infielder of the Boston Braves, who led the Pacific Coast League in runs batted in last year. Fernandez has cracked 29 hits in 78 times at bat for an average of .372.

Neither Ted Williams, Boston's American League champion of 1941, nor Pete Reiser of Brooklyn, the National League king, is among the top 10 hitters in their respective circuits, based on 30 or more times at bat.

The ten leaders in each league:

American League

Player & Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Dickey, N. Y.	14	52	6	22	.423
Spence, Wash.	18	76	17	31	.408
Gordon, N. Y.	14	54	7	22	.407
Doerr, Boston	9	33	8	13	.394
Fleming, Cleve.	16	60	11	22	.367
Heath, Cleve.	16	63	15	23	.365
Wagner, Phila.	10	33	3	12	.364
Tebbetts, Detroit	19	56	5	19	.339
McCosky, Detroit	19	74	13	25	.338
Campbell, Wash.	17	68	7	23	.338

National League

Fernandez, Boston	18	78	10	29	.372
Walker, Brooklyn	12	43	9	15	.349
Murtaugh, Phila.	15	47	7	16	.340
Slaughter, St. L.	13	47	9	16	.340
Merullo, Chicago	14	59	7	20	.339
Wasdell, Pitts.	12	40	5	13	.325
Brown, St. Louis	16	62	2	20	.323
Haas, Cinci.	16	63	10	20	.317
Sanders, St. Louis	15	54	9	17	.315
Demaree, Boston	14	48	5	15	.313

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cleveland	13	3	.813
Detroit	12	7	.632
New York	10	6	.625
Boston	9	7	.563
Washington	8	10	.444
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Philadelphia	5	13	.278
Chicago	4	12	.250

Results May 1

St. Louis 10, Boston 6.
Detroit 7, Yankees 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 13, Washington 6.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 1

Indiana 6, Michigan 4.
Purdue 6, Ohio State 5.
Notre Dame 8, Great Lakes 6.
R. I. State 3, Maine 2.
Boston College 22, Colby 12.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

New Faces on Mound

The influx of rookie pitchers in the majors this spring is unusually large. Almost every day an unfamiliar name appears in some box score. There is quality as well as quantity.

While Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe have been slow starting, the Dodgers have found Ed Head a useful newcomer. The six-foot right-hander from Montreal has beaten all three eastern rivals—the Phils, Braves and Giants; and in doing it he looked like the sort of fellow who could keep going all year.

The Giants like Dave Koslo, who joined them out of Milwaukee late last season. The other day he blanked the Phils, 3-0. The Yankees have used big Mel Queen, who not very long ago was laboring in a CCC camp. Working out of the bull pen, he has gone ahead of a couple of Joe McCarthy's holdovers.

Tiger Youngsters

Detroit has come up with a pair of rookie sensations in Hal White and Charley Fuchs. White broke in by blanking the Browns and White Sox, before bowing to the famed Red Sox attack at Fenway. Ball players say Hal is sure-fire, because of his fine control. Fuchs, short and thick-set, won his first two games, but like White, found the Red Sox too tough on his initial eastern appearance.

The Red Sox say that both Oscar Judd and Yank Terry have arrived. Judd lost a heartbreaker to the Yankees, 1-0, on an unearned run, but since has beaten the Senators. A southpaw, he has as much stuff as anybody on the Boston staff. Terry beat the Yanks, 5-1, in an early series at the Stadium. He was the top hurler in the Pacific Coast League last season. Connie Mack has seen Roger Wolff beat the Senators with a knuckler and thinks he will stay around. Wolff is not a youngster. He has knocked about in the minors for a number of years. "He's at least 33 or 34," says Mike Ryba, who has been around himself.

Puerto Rico Boy

Hiram Bithorn, a big right-hander from Santuree, Puerto Rico, by way of the Hollywood club, held the Reds off for the Cubs so that Paul Erickson could win in the 11th. Bithorn tips the scales above 200 and is fast. John Schmitz is one of Jimmy Wilson's starters. He won a couple for the Cubs near the end of last year and the other day beat the Cardinals on six hits. The Braves have introduced Lou Tost, a southpaw, also from Hollywood. He has a decision over the Cubs. Although he lacks a great amount of stuff, Lou knows how to pitch. Casey Stengel's new bull-pen ace in Johnny Sain, up from Nashville, who was not even on the roster when the club went South in February.

While a few of the rookies are earning their letters, some of the vets are having their troubles. Bucky Walters has tried four times, without success, to crash the win column. Three of the tries were starts and the other was a relief chore against the Dodgers. Elmer Riddle, the sensation of '41, has been knocked out by the Dodgers, Cardinals and Pirates. He is finding the second year the toughest. Paul Derringer is likewise slow checking off the wins. Al Benton, the huge Detroit veteran, has pitched well in three games, but is still waiting for his first victory.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cleveland Indians defeated the Boston Red Sox, 7-3, for eighth-straight victory.

Three Years Ago

K. M. Landis named Albert G. Spalding, Charles Radbourne, Adrian Anson, William Cummings, William (Buck) Ewing and Charles A. Comiskey to Baseball's Hall of Fame.

Five Years Ago

Hank Greenberg's home run with bases loaded helped the Detroit Tigers to defeat the Chicago White Sox, 12-9.

National Poll For California Gridiron Center

SEATTLE (AP)—Where is the collegiate football capital?

The state of California!

American Football Statistical Bureau figures show that there were 53 football playing colleges in the Golden State last year. Pennsylvania was second with 50, and Texas third with 46.

Three states are bunched at the bottom of the list. Delaware, Nevada and Wyoming have one football-playing school apiece.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Stan Musial and Ken O'Dea, Cardinals — Musial's two-run homer tied score in ninth inning and O'Dea's four-bagger in tenth beat Braves.

Les Fleming, Indians—Drove in three runs with three hits, including homer, to lead 16-hit attack at Washington.

Jake Mooty, Cubs—Hit two singles in one inning to help beat Giants, although he didn't stay around long enough to get credit for pitching victory.

Johnny Rigney White Sox — Limited Athletics to six hits as his team snapped seven-game losing streak.

Ken Heintzelman, Pirates — Stopped Dodgers' six-game winning streak to notch his third straight pitching victry.

Dizzy Trout, Tigers — Tossed four-hitter in pitching his team into second place with victory over Yankees.

George McQuinn, Harlond Clift and Vern Stephens, Browns—Led 15-hit attack against Red Sox.

Bert Haas, Reds—Paced victorious attack against Phils.

Minor Leagues

Results May 1

By the Associated Press

American Association

Milwaukee 9, Toledo 7.
St. Paul 5, Louisville 0. (Called end of sixth.)
Minneapolis 5, Indianapolis 3.
Kansas City 10, Columbus 5.

International League

Syracuse 8, Montreal 3.
Rochester 11, Baltimore 10.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 3, Little Rock 1.
Atlanta 5, Memphis 0.
Nashville 7, Birmingham 6.
New Orleans 6, Knoxville 2.

Eastern League

Elmira 3, Williamsport 2.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Scranton 1 (11 inns.).
Hartford 8, Springfield 2.
Binghamton 6, Albany 4.

Texas League

Dallas 4, Beaumont 2.
San Antonio 3, Tulsa 2.
Oklahoma City 5, Houston 3.
Shreveport 8, Fort Worth 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3, Los Angeles 2 (10 inns.).
Seattle 3, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 6, San Francisco 4.
Oakland at Portland, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	14	4	.778
Pittsburgh	10	6	.625
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Boston	9	9	.500
New York	8	9	.471
Chicago	8	9	.471
Cincinnati	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	4	13	.235

Results May 1

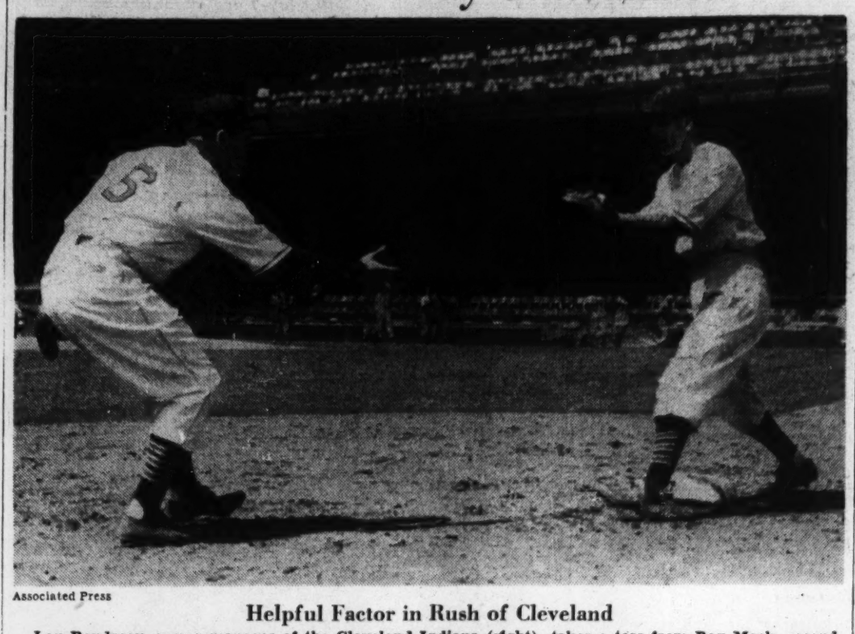
St. Louis 8, Boston 7 (10 inns).
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 6.
Chicago 13, New York 9.

In the National League Eddie Fernandes is a Pirate catcher. Nanny Fernandez is a Boston infielder. Chico Hernandez is a Cub catcher.

* * *

Clyde Littlefield, Texas, has coached track 25 years, and has seen only one indoor meet—the recent Butler Relays, of which he was the referee.

Rival Double Play Combination



Associated Press

Helpful Factor in Rush of Cleveland

Lou Boudreau, young manager of the Cleveland Indians (right), takes a toss from Ray Mack, second baseman, in fielding practice. Boudreau directs the Tribe's diamond activities and covers the short field as his regular stint as well. The Indians currently lead the American League race.

M. G. A. Advised to Weigh Cancellation of Amateur

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Massachusetts Golf Association's Executive Committee decided to hold the usual State championships this season, and announced courses and dates, it very wisely coupled these announcements with the proviso that if subsequent developments made it seem better judgment to cancel any title event, it would not hesitate to do so. It was actuated in going ahead with championships, and other tournaments from the patriotic motive of complying with the President's own expressed desire for continuance of athletic diversions and exercise, and felt that though the United States Golf Association might be fully justified in canceling national championships, involving much greater expenditures, traveling, and all that sort of thing, the situation was a bit different with respect to State and district associations.

Developments of the last few weeks, including the induction of so many of the ranking Massachusetts amateurs into various branches of the service, along with the uncertainties over gas and tire rationing, have been weighed, no doubt, by M. G. A. executives, as individuals, and there is equally little doubt that they have, or will, sound the sentiments of some of the prominent golfers and others as to the advisability of standing by their original program.

R. I. Cancels

They already are aware that some of the other State and district associations have decided to forego championships for this season, even while going right ahead with their open and invitation schedules, and probably will hear early next week that one of their friendly State neighbors, Rhode Island, will take such action at its annual meeting Monday night. That prediction was made a couple of days ago to John Corcoran, the M. G. A. Executive Secretary, by Charlie Hartley, personable, and popular Secretary of the R. I. Association, who invariably drops in at M. G. A. headquarters when in Boston.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts have an analagous situation, in that a high percentage of their leading amateurs are now in the service, so many that the winning of the amateur State title in either case would be in the nature of an empty honor. One of the most recent of the Rhode Island departures for Army service was Johnny Burke, winner of the national intercollegiate title in 1938, one of the leading favorites in several national amateurs, winner of both the Rhode Island open and amateur championships one year, and easily the ranking amateur of that State. His brother Edmund, professional, also is in the Army, and his brother David in the communications service.

Those in Service

Among the Massachusetts leading amateurs who are in service are Leo Martin, winner of the State amateur title last year and of the New England amateur the year before; his twin brother Edward; Joe Lynch, winner of the State amateur in 1933; Milton B. Reach, Jr., of Springfield, who made such a great showing last year; Emery Stratton, Tom Martin, Bill O'Brien, Clarence Early, and Jerry Davis, all among last year's qualifiers; Bobby Knowles and F. O. Adams, who couldn't even compete last year, being already in the service, and last (need it be added, not least) Mel Merrit himself, the M. G. A. President. No doubt there are others.

Further inroads into the playing ranks are likely to come at any time, not only reducing the strength of the championship (if there is one) field, and lessening the honor of winning, but perhaps making it embarrassing for some in the field who are of an age well within draft requirements, laying them open to the criticism, even though entirely unmerited. Uncle Sam alone knows all the circumstances.

Paige Won't Pitch Usual 150 Contests

Wide World-Associated Press

DALLAS, Texas—Leroy (Satchel) Paige, a pitching symphony in ebony, missed his winter trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico, so that means he probably won't hurl his usual 150 games this year.

The Negro star, rated by many as the greatest pitcher who ever threw one down the alley, now is on an exhibition tour beginning his 16th season in baseball.

Paige was unable to go to Cuba, Puerto Rico and South America in order to get in a full year in the game. That's how he does it: winter down there; spring and summer with the Kansas City Monarchs, world champion Negro club.

Three in One Day

The Satchel thinks nothing of working two games in one day. Once he pitched three and won them all.

No fretting about the weather, no worrying about his arm, no complaining about working out of turn. The Satchel can pitch every game on the schedule.

Paige started as a first baseman but soon decided there wasn't enough money playing that position. He had to pitch—be out there in the limelight, do the unusual. He travels 30,000 miles a year doing it. He was a fast ball pitcher at the start. But now he uses all the tricks of the trade.

Before Joe Di Maggio went to the big leagues he batted against Paige in an exhibition game. Finally, Joe got a hit and was quoted as saying: "Now I know I'll make good in the majors; I got a single off Paige."

If Paige lost more than two games a season he would figure he was slipping. However, he can't recall ever having lost more than two. Most times it's just one.

Paige strikes out a dozen to 18 batters a game. His best day was when he fanned 19.

Calls in Team

Sometimes he calls in his fellow players and has them sit down while he strikes out the other side.

There are, mused Satchel, quite a few folks who toy with the truth when it comes to sports.

"A fella came up to me and asked: 'Where is Satchel Paige?' I said: 'Do you know him?' 'I know him any time I see him,' the fella answered. 'I've watched him pitch a lot of times.'

"'Oh, he's around somewhere,' I said, and the guy went off looking for me."

New Motorboat Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Owners of numbered motor boats on the federal waters of the United States must enlarge the identification numerals carried on the bow of their craft under a new order issued by Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant, United States Coast Guard. The ruling, in force for the duration of the war, takes effect immediately.

The motor boat numbers, which in the past have been a minimum of three inches in size, under the Federal Numbering Act must be enlarged to between six and 24 inches, depending on the size of the craft. In addition, the number also must be painted on the deck or cabin top, if construction of the boat permits.

Coast Guard officials point out that boat owners holding a number need not apply for a new one. The yachtsman already holding a certificate of award of number merely paints that number on his craft to the size specified, thereby fulfilling all obligations in respect to this order.

The Coast Guard regulations specify that these numerals shall be painted horizontally to the waterline in block characters and in contrasting colors. In other words, if the hull is light, the number shall be dark, and vice versa. The height of the numbers will be determined by the following scale:

Length of Vessel	Height of Numbers
Under 20 feet	6 to 8 inches
20 to 40 feet	18 inches
40 to 60 feet	18 inches
Over 60 feet	24 inches

For surface identification, the numbers must be painted on each side of the bow, and the distance between the waterline and the bottom of the numbers shall not be less than the minimum height of the numbers. Thus the bottom of a 10-inch number would be at least 10 inches above the waterline.

For purposes of aerial identification, the number must be painted conspicuously on the deck or cabin top, across ship or fore and aft, depending on which of these two areas is the larger. The topside number must, of course, be painted in a contrasting color and the numerals shall be proportionate in size with the scale listed.

Fairways for the Soldiers

OTTAWA (CP)—A leading authority on the subject drives straight and true from the tee with a design for wartime golf which would transform ritzy fairways into parade grounds for soldiers in training.

This radical proposal has been advanced by Stanley Thompson of Toronto, golf architect and a former champion himself. Without any manifest sympathy for his fellow golfers, Thompson suggested that one-third of the nation's 700-odd courses shut down for the war's duration.

Military Headquarters

He gave as his view that exclusive clubhouses could be used as military training headquarters, particularly for local reserve units. Deserted fairways would echo to the tramp of trainees on drill maneuvres.

"It wouldn't hurt the courses at all," Thompson said in an interview. "With reasonable care, top dressing and judicious fertilizing, they could be restored three months after the war ended."

Thompson ought to know. He has designed 96 of the most picturesque courses in the country, including Banff Springs, Alta., Capilano in Vancouver, Seigniory Club, Que., and the Cape Breton Highland National course. He is in Ottawa inspecting the layouts he designed in this district.

His shut-down plan for golf had several other features he believed would help the war effort.

"Approximately $60,000,000 is invested today in courses, clubhouses, land, and equipment," the architect said. "It takes several million more each year for labor and material to keep the courses running.

Buy War Machines

"About one third of these could comfortably close down for the duration. If the extra money went to the Government, it would buy a lot of war machines. Thousands of workers would be released for war industry."

What about the golfers?

"Well, there probably would be shouts of protest," Thompson said. "They'd be crowded a bit if one third of the courses were shut down, but there would be plenty of room for those who really wanted to play."

Feller Triumphs

RICHMOND, Va., May 2 (AP)—Bob Feller, the former Cleveland fireballer, struck out 11 batters, pitched six-hit ball and slammed out a triple last night as the Norfolk Naval Training Station whipped Camp Lee, 4-2. More than 12,000 jammed the city stadium.

Kinnick Catching

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — Nile Kinnick, former Iowa All-America, is a catching candidate on the Pensacola naval training station baseball team.

Indians Come to Fenway For Three Games With Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The American League no longer feels sorry for Lou Boudreau. The young Cleveland manager, who took over when Roger Peckinpaugh moved up to the front office, was given a second division rating when Bob Feller joined Uncle Sam's Navy. It seemed unlikely that, minus the fireball ace and his more than 20 victories, the Indians could stay among the pennant contenders over the schedule. It looked like a long season for the freshman pilot and shortstop.

But tomorrow, as the Indians come to Fenway Park for the start of a three-game series with the Red Sox, they represent the real power of the West. While lack of an offense has kept the White Sox from living up to pre-season expectations, the Tribe has come forward to challenge the Yankees and Red Sox.

Club Hustling

Boudreau's success to date is traced to the blending of fair pitching, a timely offense and sound strategy. A factor not apparent in the box score is the new spark injected by Lou himself. Having stepped off a campus, he has added the old college try to the Cleveland club. They are hustling for him.

In the Cleveland story, three newcomers are playing leading roles. Les Fleming at first base, Oris Hockett in right field and Buster Mills, another outfielder, were not around at the close of the 1941 campaign. Fleming, thick set and built close to the ground, is not the first base type, but he has been getting most everything thrown at him and hitting well. Already Cleveland has forgotten Hal Trosky. Fleming a year ago batted a cool .414 at Nashville. Hockett also came up from Nashville and has had the right pasture to himself since opening day. Like Fleming, he hits left-handed.

Mills Insurance

As outfield insurance against the draft, Boudreau took the veteran Mills out of the International League. The other day, at the height of a win streak, the young manager showed his courage by benching Roy Weatherly and putting Buster in center field. And the streak was extended. Jeff Heath is now playing left. Keltner at third and Mack at second round out the infield. The promotion, apparently, has had no effect on Boudreau's shortstopping.

A pitcher well known at Fenway, Jim Bagby, has replaced Feller as the ace of the staff. The former Red Sox right-hander opened the race by beating the Tigers, and since has added the White Sox, Browns and Athletics. The win over the White Sox was a 1-0 affair, on seven hits. At the present rate he will go over the 20-win level with ease.

Harder Comes Back

Boudreau is also getting unexpected mound assistance from Mel Harder, whom the Indians tried to release during the winter. The veteran hurler asked for one more chance, and the other day he blanked the hard-hitting Browns on four hits, 2-0. Yesterday in Griffith Stadium he beat the Senators after a shaky start. Given a five- or six-day rest between starts, he should win a dozen for the Tribe. Boudreau is also using Al Smith, Vern Kennedy and Al Milnar on the front line.

* * *

Briefs . . . While the Sox are engaging the Indians at Fenway, the Braves will be in Pittsburgh for four games with the Pirates in three days . . . The double-header is tomorrow . . . Jimmy Foxx's homer yesterday against Johnny Niggeling was his third, tying him with Doerr . . . Niggeling was the usual bad news to the Sox . . . For the second day running Peacock came up with three hits . . . The Pesky-Doerr combination clicked for three double plays in the Brownie opener and Foxx started and finished a fourth . . . Bill Butland made his first appearance of the year out of the bull pen . . . Judging by that exhibition yesterday, the Browns intend to be as rough on the Sox this year as they were last . . . The Williams homer, his fourth, was just inside the foul pole . . . He also got two singles, to leave his slump behind.

* * *

Home runs brought the Braves' winning streak to an end in St. Louis yesterday. A disputed homer by Musial in the third, another by him in the ninth to tie the score and one by O'Dea in the 10th won the game, 8 to 7. Nanny Fernandez resumed his batfest with three for five.

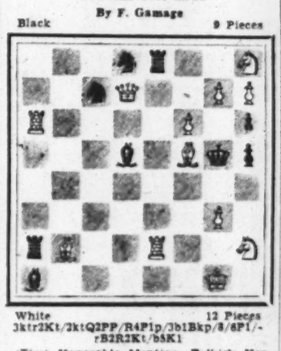
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 2, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2249

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
3ktr2Kt/2ktQ2PP/R4P1p/3b1Bkp/8/6P1/-rB2R2Kt/b5K1
(First Honorable Mention, Falkirk Herald, 1941.)

Problem No. 2250

By B. J. De C. Andrade

Black 8 Pieces

White 7 Pieces
2r3r1/8/p3p4/2BB3p/b1p2PPK1/K7/1R/5k2
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Three-Mover, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1940.)

Solutions to Problems

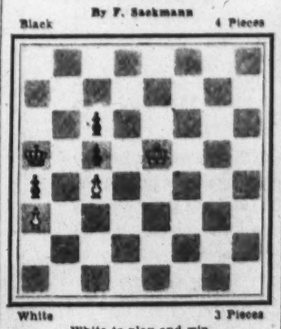
No. 2247. Q-KB4
No. 2248. 1. Q-Kt6 threatens
2. P-Kt6
1. QxKtP
2. K-B4
1. QxBP
2. Q-K4
1. QxB or Q-Kt1
2. QxQ
1. P-Kt3
2. Q-B2

End-Game No. 612. White wins: 1 B-Kt2, K-K3; 2 P-R4, KxP; 3 B-B3, K-K4; 4 P-R5, K-K3; 5 B-Q5ch, K-K2; 6 P-R6 and wins.

End-Game No. 613

By F. Saekmann

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
(An interesting study in the opposition.)

He Was Too Small

CHICAGO (AP)—Paul Erickson, 200-pound Chicago Cub pitcher, failed to make his high school varsity because the coach told him he was too small.

Games From the Championship: Ruy Lopez

Levy White	Reshevsky Black	Levy White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	28 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	29 Kt-B4	P-Kt5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	30 Kt(B4)-K6	R-B2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	31 P-R3	P-Kt6
5 Castles	B-K2	32 B-Q	P-B4
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	33 B-B3	P-B5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	34 Q-Q2	B-R5
8 P-KR3	Castles	35 B-K2	B-Kt6ch
9 P-B3	Kt-QR4	36 K-R	BxKt
10 B-B2	P-B4	37 KtxB	Q-K2
11 P-Q4	Q-B2	38 B-B3	Q-R5
12 P-Q5	P-B5	39 Q-K2	P-KR4
13 R-Q	Kt-Kt2	40 Kt-Q4	P-Kt4
14 QKt-Q2	Kt-B4	41 BxP	R-KR2
15 Kt-B	B-Q2	42 B-B3	P-Kt5
16 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K	43 Kt-B5	PxB
17 B-B	Q-Kt3	44 RxP	Q-Kt4
18 K-R2	P-Kt3	45 KR-B	P-B6
19 B-R6	Kt-Kt2	46 RxP	KtxR
20 Kt-Q2	P-B3	47 QxKt	B-K4
21 P-B4	PxP	48 R-KB	R-KB
22 BxP	B-K	49 P-Kt4	RxKt
23 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	50 KPxR	Q-Q7
24 Kt-Q4	Kt-K4	51 R-B2	RxPch
25 B-R6	B-Q2	52 QxR	QxR
26 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt2	53 Resigns	
27 Kt(Kt3)-K2	R-B2		

Catalan System

Kashdan White	Denker Black	Kashdan White	Denker Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB3	25 RxP	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 QxR	P-B5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	27 B-B2	R-QR
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	28 Q-B3	Q-B3
5 P-KKt3	B-Kt5	29 Q-Kt2	RxRch
6 B-Kt2	PxP	30 QxR	Q-B7
7 Q-R4	Kt-Q4	31 Q-Kt	QxKt
8 B-Q2	Castles	32 QxB	Q-Q6ch
9 P-K4	BxKt	33 Q-B	Q-B7
10 PxB	KKt-Kt3	34 B-R3	P-K4
11 Q-B2	P-KR3	35 B-B5	PxKtP
12 CastlesKR	P-K	36 PxKtP	PxP
13 B-B4	Kt-B	37 Q-Kt5	Q-B8ch
14 Kt-Q2	B-Q2	38 K-Kt2	Q-Kt4
15 P-QR4	P-QR4	39 P-B4	Q-B3
16 R-R3	Kt-Kt3	40 BxP	Q-B2
17 B-K3	P-B	41 BxKt	PxB
18 KR-R	P-B4	42 QxP	P-R4
19 P-B3	Q-Q2	43 BxKtch	QxB
20 Q-R2	K-R2	44 QxQch	KxQ
21 KtxP	KtxP	45 K-R3	K-R3
22 Kt-Q2	P-Kt4	46 K-R4	P-Kt4ch
23 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	47 PxPch	K-Kt2
24 PxKtP	BxKtP	48 P-K5	Resigns

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Steiner Black	Reshevsky White	Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-B5	QxQ
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 KtxQ	Kt-B4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 KR-Q	B-Kt2
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 P-K4	Kt-K2
5 P-K3	Castles	22 P-B4	Kt(Kt4)-B3
6 R-B	QKt-Q2	23 R-Q7	B-B
7 Kt-B3	P-B4	24 R-Q6	P-KR3
8 PxQP	BPxP	25 K-B2	R-Q
9 KtxP	KtxP	26 QR-Q	RxR
10 BxB	KtxB	27 RxR	P-Kt5
11 B-K2	P-QR3	28 QKt-B4	P-QR4
12 Castles	P-QKt4	29 P-K5	B-Kt2
13 Q-Kt3	R-Kt	30 B-B3	B-R
14 KR-Q	Q-Kt3	31 Kt-Q7	R-Q
15 Q-Kt4	R-K	32 Kt(R4)-Kt6	Kt-B
16 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K4	33 KtxKt	RxKt
17 R-Q6	Q-R2	34 Kt-Kt6	Resigns

Kashdan and Reshevsky Co-Champions. Miss Karff Also Wins

For the benefit of those who missed the round-by-round reports, I. Kashdan and S. Reshevsky led the National Championship. Miss N May Karff won the women's championship with eight straight victories. Reshevsky needed to draw with Horowitz in the final-round adjourned game. This he did by careful play, although subsequent analysis indicated that Horowitz missed a pretty win.

Oddities

Marquette may lose all but one of its football lettermen in the draft. Fifteen of 16 are registered now.

* * *

Mal Elward, recently resigned as Purdue football coach, was connected with the Boilermakers 15 years.

* * *

Lights used to illuminate the Wrigley Building, now blacked out, will be utilized to help provide night baseball for Wrigley's baseball patrons, the Chicago Cub followers.

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Nancy Runs A Clothes Budget

The Family Forum
Children's Allowances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fifteen dollars a month times 12 months in the year equals Nancy's clothes allowance per annum. Which equals numberless sweater and skirts sets (Nancy is 14 and in Junior High), ankle socks of myriad hues, a paucity of underwear, a classic tailored coat and modified pork-pie hat, a cunning evening frock, gadgets galore!

Over a year has elapsed since we started the clothes allowance for our older daughter. And what commenced as an experiment is now to be a permanent practice in our family. To date, this business of giving a certain amount of money to Nancy each month, together with the privilege of selecting and purchasing her own clothes, has proved its worth. It has many advantages over the old-fashioned method of buying for the youngster whatever you think it is good for her to have, or as much as you feel you can afford right now, what with taxes, and Junior's violin lessons.

It Is Up To Nancy

Nancy's dissatisfaction with her clothes, and a complete lack of gratitude on her part for the clothing we provide were unpleasantly evident. A clothes allowance seemed the only solution. A fixed amount for a clothes allowance, that amount to be rigidly adhered to, no matter what! We attribute our success in this new departure at least in a measure to thoroughness in laying down the rules before we commenced. There was perfect understanding between Nancy and her parents about the money, its uses, etc. We chose $15 a month for Nancy's clothes budget, a sum which we felt was commensurate with our salary and the sort of life we lead as a family.

It has been so restful and refreshing to be free of constant asking, arguing, begging and bickering over clothes or the lack of same, a condition which existed previously. Now Nancy knows that if she splurges to the extent of paying $7.50 for a slip-on sweater (half her month's money!), then she'll have to economize somewhere else. It is her problem, and also her privilege.

And it is only fair to our daughter to stress the fact, that after the first two-months' orgy of clothes-money squandering, buying willy-nilly, Nancy settled down, and spent much time and thought on her wardrobe, before she again spent a cent of money. And what was even more surprising, she not only sought Mother's advice, but also her company on shopping adventures. Notwithstanding, Nancy always made the final decision, in accordance with the rules laid down at the outset.

It is a joy to take a peek in Nancy's closet now. Her clothes are properly arranged on hangers, shoes neatly rowed up on the shoes shelf, instead of kicked about on the floor. Even her underwear is delightfully free of pins! Soiled silk stockings tucked away in a bureau drawer are a thing of the past. Ever since the salesgirl informed Nancy that silk stockings wear twice as long when rinsed out as soon as they are removed, Nancy has heeded her words of wisdom. Our daughter is learning young in life that the most costly garment soon looks shabby if not properly cared for, whereas inexpensive clothing, if kept immaculately clean, and in good press, suffices very nicely for everyday use. We feel that the clothes allowance is directly responsible for Nancy's sudden reformation in the care of her clothes, her body, and her room!

Change In Mental Attitude

And what a change in her mental attitude! A pair of silk stockings as a Valentine gift from Mother and Dad is now truly appreciated. "You're darling," Nancy will squeal, hugging us both, "and how this extra pair is going to help my budget!" A far cry from the retort she would have made a year or so ago, "This pair is nice and thank you," she would say dubiously, "but, of course, one pair doesn't last long." She is a grateful child, now, and gratitude is a quality which begets contentment and joy. We're glad that Nancy is learning even now at fourteen to be ever grateful.

In listing the benefits derived from the practice of a clothes budget, the lesson of saving must not be overlooked. Not dismally for a rainy day, but for a new Fall outfit! Or a party frock! Again, she puts aside each month a trifling amount with which to meet a dry-cleaning bill, or she saves a few pennies toward her next permanent. Nancy is learning to anticipate her needs with the changing seasons and accompanying activities. Best of all, the habit of saving is taking deep root in our daughter's scheme of living!

Mrs. D. C. D.

A Saturday Column

Um'm! How's this for output? And who says boys don't like to learn to cook! Principal Paul E. Gustafson of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School, Los Angeles, is "reviewing" this parade of prize-contest cakes. There were 25 boys in the cooking class—a class formed because of the demand.

Junior Cake Bakers in Gay Annual School Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A Junior High School cooking class composed entirely of boys is in session at the Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School. This is an outgrowth of a general interest expressed by boys in cooking. That many boys take to cooking as naturally as some girls enjoy working in the shops is recognized and encouraged by the principal, Paul E. Gustafson. The boys are as proud of the results of their efforts as the girls in a sewing class are proud of a finished frock. Many of the boys help at home. One boy related how he helped with the meals when mother was away on an urgent trip; another told how glad he was to know the proper way to wash dishes. The teacher, Mrs. Minna Addington, is most enthusiastic over her 25 boys, stating that their interest and capability are most inspiring.

As a terminal semester activity, all the boys of the school are invited to participate in a cake-baking contest. Notices in the school's daily bulletin informed the boys as to details of the contest, and 80 boys signified their intention of entering.

Cakes were not limited in kinds or sizes, and the boys were on their honor to bake the cakes themselves, although it was not held against them if mother or sister directed their steps. The boys were as interested and as excited over this activity as though it were a deciding football game.

When the final date arrived, 65 cakes were submitted. There were plain cakes, angel food; two, three, and four-layer; square cakes, round, chocolate, butterscotch, and one cake built up to resemble the schoolhouse itself.

The cakes were lined up on tables in the school cafeteria, and the school bulletin that day carried an announcement that the cakes could be viewed by the entire school.

Men of the faculty acted as judges. They tasted each cake and decided on its merits, for texture, flavor, and appearance. Since material prizes were not permitted, ribbons printed in gold in the school print shop were awarded, with several for honorable mention.

After presentation of prizes, the cakes were then returned by their owners to their homerooms, where they were cut into good-sized portions and sold to the other members of the class for five cents a slice. The fund accumulated went toward a worthy cause.

This love for, and interest in, cooking by the young boy is an earnest one. Often mothers feel they do not wish their boys to follow cooking as a career. But Mess Sergeant in the Army is a pretty important person, and some of the finest chefs in the world have been men.

Started in fun, the boys' cake-baking contest has become an annual activity, and has developed an interesting school-community relationship, for needless to say, Mother is proud and happy to have son interested in helping in the kitchen, when he can do this intelligently, using the knowledge gained in systematic training at school.

E. S. J.

Records of Latin-American Music

Records of Latin-American music—the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., has a leaflet listing phonograph records of the national anthems of Latin-American countries and other representative styles of Latin-American music. If your local dealer cannot help you, address communications to the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. (Educational Department), Camden, N. J.

Among Us

Streamlined for Youth: The Public Library's 'Young Moderns' Alcoves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

It's often a bit difficult to keep up with these high school young people, but Chicago libraries are doing it and at the same time lending a helping hand. They're doing it by giving them library corners of their own, known as Young Moderns' Alcoves, which are pepped up, modernized and streamlined to suit high school tastes, hobbies, and interests. Abandoning traditional library indexing systems they give them, set off in a section to themselves, only those books that they want and like, and boldly classify and advertise them under such headings as "Who's Who in Baseball," "It's Fun When You Know the Tricks of Etiquette," "Boy Dates Girl," "Career Clinic," and "Knowing Yourself and Others."

As explained by the librarians, at the Hild branch, where the movement started, the Young Moderns Alcove bridges the gap between the grade school student and the adult. Books in the collection are taken from the regular adult collection and also from the children's room, the latter being a section which practically all of the high school students would, under no circumstances, enter. Yet many of the high school students' interests and reading levels fall in the juvenile class. At the same time in other interests and subjects the youngster has reached the adult level, although he will not take the trouble to search through the regular stacks for a book. Textbooks or books on required reading lists (as such) are definitely not present, since it is the aim of the library to encourage reading as an avocation and part-time occupation.

Because most of them do a lot of thinking about what they are going to do or going to be when they leave school, a large portion of the books are devoted to careers, professions, and jobs and shelved under such headings as "Career Clinic," and "Pick Your Job Now." Any career book whether it be in story form, a biography or autobiography, or mere factual presentation is in constant demand. Lives of famous people which tell how they made their mark in the world are especially popular. Journalism and aviation lead in favor with both boys and girls and since the national defense program started, stories and books related to mechanical trades and skills are constantly being called for.

Probably one reason for the success and popularity of the Hild Young Moderns Alcove is the fact that the young folks themselves have something to say about the books to be placed on its shelves. They have their own advisory board of students from neighborhood high schools which meets regularly with the librarians to discuss their current interests and activities. The girls, with a year of proms, parties, and other social gatherings ahead of them, asked for more books on charm, dress, etiquette, and proper management of teas and parties. And the boys, not to be outdone, asked for more books on etiquette, proper social behavior at school affairs, and personal appearance. As a result "Boy Meets Girl," "Know Yourself," and "About Ourselves," are busy sections.

With the help of this advisory board, the library also took a poll of high school reading interests. It revealed that for entertainment, stories of adventure, mystery, and romance are the most popular. Librarians found out also, that although some students shied away from any reference books which were presented on school "outside" reading lists, they liked historical novels both about their own and other countries—many of which actually are on these lists.

They also found the young people keenly interested in foreign affairs, especially the personal interpretation of European conditions by newspaper reporters, diplomats, statesmen, and others. Sports, music, outdoor life, the natural sciences, and hobbies were all listed as interests; and, as a result, a good supply of books on these subjects has been placed in the section. The students were also asked what else they liked to do besides read, and their answers "listen to the radio," "dance," "go to the movies," "collect records," "play games," "take part in athletics," helped guide in the selection of other books.

The Young Moderns Alcove also contains a bulletin board filled with bright pictures showing young people in various activities. Here also are placed notices about high school events and other news of particular interest to them. Their own library board even helps to plan the advertising for the Alcove so that they really feel it is their own corner. Recently the student advisory board at the Hild branch drafted a bright splattered folder which read as follows: "Here we've gathered together the best versions of 'Boy Meets Girl,' the smoothest mysteries, the most fascinating biographies, and (just to hold you a bit earth-bound) the latest angles on that absorbing subject, 'Your Career.' We hope you like the Young Moderns Alcove. Let us know if you have any bright ideas about it, won't you?"

And that they do like it is seen in their answers to the questionnaire. "O. K.," "Simply swell," and "Just fills the bill," were typical and oft repeated answers.

Bernice Stevens

London Shelters Provide Walls For Young Mural Painters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Although London has been free from air raids for the last nine months, shelter life still continues.

Mrs. Marie Paneth, who as a child was a pupil of the celebrated Professor Cizek of Vienna, one day visited a Shelter in the East End. She brought with her paper, pencils, crayons, brushes, water and powder paints. These she spread out near the entrance and invited the children in the shelter to take the material and do with it whatever they fancied. Children in increasing numbers were attracted and material in increasing amounts was needed. At this point the Foster Parents' Association stepped in and supplied what was necessary.

To begin with, even tables were not available in the Shelter. The children sprawled on the floor or stood holding the paper against the walls and drawing. Later on the shelter committee provided tables and chairs. Mrs. Paneth next conceived the audacious idea of allowing the children to cover the gloomy shelter walls with pictures and patterns. This appealed very much to the adventurous spirit of the youngsters. Permission to use the walls was obtained and the children began to express themselves freely on the almost unlimited space.

During the comparatively short period of her work in this shelter and in two other shelters, where she has since started work, Mrs. Paneth has seen repressed, unhappy and unsuccessful children becoming happy, successful, and self-confident.

In spite of their familiarity with bombed and wrecked buildings and fires the children draw and paint chiefly houses, men, animals, flowers, airplanes, motor cars and ships. Now and then a sea-battle is portrayed. Amongst several thousands of children's pictures the great fire in London was depicted only four times, although the horrors of the scene many of the children of the East End of London saw and experienced in one way or another. These results prove that the child mind does not dwell on disasters, but that it spontaneously records happy and interesting impressions.

H. A.

Fox

Children in an East End air-raid shelter decorate the walls by painting directly on them. They are provided with crayons and paints and allowed to go ahead as they please. Constructive recreation for children in the shelters has been a problem occupying the thought of educators and others who are interested in the wartime problems of childhood.

Building Racial Unity Among Children of Foreign Born

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

The public shares in the Community Cultural Studies as carried on in the Santa Barbara city schools by means of an exhibition and a program, both open to the public. The exhibition is held in the audience room of the public library.

The program is given in the Faulkner Memorial art wing, chairs being placed for several hundred visitors. The co-operation of both city institutions and individuals has gone a long way to make the project the success it has been.

Choice of culture studied was determined first by what was being taken up currently in classrooms of the city and then by resources available. It has been estimated that co-operation has run into scores of individuals for each group studied.

There are usually one or more talks by outstanding representatives of the group under consideration; dances and music, poetry and painting of the country are illustrated.

For the Italian program, one of the most finished because of Italy's long-developed conscious art and unity of culture, Dr. Walter V. Kaulfers of the Language Arts Investigation, Stanford, gave a brief and brilliant summary of civilization's debt to the Italian culture. A young woman graduate of Turin University, who happened to be spending the winter in Santa Barbara, read some of the sonnets of Petrarch. A resident sculptor arranged the exhibits of ecclesiastical robes of the Middle Ages, jewelry, textiles, laces, paintings, books, sculpture, furniture, etc.

When it came to the Philippines and Hawaii, studied together, the arts were more primitive, even though including modern adaptations. Collections of shells, tapa cloths, leis, beads, grass skirts, embroidery, paintings of Hawaiian scenes were shown. There were mounds of tropical fruits.

Through the local branch of the Sons of the Philippines, the Filipinos throughout the county and adjoining counties were contacted and responded with eager pride.

John Logan Stewart, for 12 years identified with the United States educational program and now living here, discussed historic and racial influences. Native speakers talked on "Woman's Place in Filipino Society," "The Idealism of the Filipino People." There was a small string orchestra to accompany the dances. The only talk by an Hawaiian was on "Hawaiian Hospitality." The landscape architect who designed the grounds of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, a resident here, was consulted in the arrangement of cut flowers to insure its authenticity. One florist contributed a great tray of fragrant gardenias, whose heavy perfume lent the right tropical touch.

In the Mexican exhibit the influence of the Aztec and other primitive peoples of this hemisphere played a large part in the arts, but to bring out the truth that the standards of cultivated music, for instance, are identical in Mexico with those of the European and other American countries a small grand piano was installed and a young Mexican-taught student played Beethoven.

China was the source of the first study—older China receiving the emphasis. At that time the system of exhibitions and programs downtown had not been developed and the study was carried on entirely through the distinguished collection of the late Mr. Nathan Bentz, an importer of 50 years' standing, and through a discussion of customs and traditions by a member of his family born and brought up in Shanghai. First, the teachers, about 100 in all, were received in the Bentz home, and later the classes and their teachers visited the Bentz studio downtown. Amber, gold, jade; carvings in wood and ivory; brocades, costumes, jewelry; paintings from the Ming Dynasty and other periods; ornamented musical instruments, and other objects of wonder were generously brought out and placed at the disposal of the teachers and their pupils.

There was something symbolic of what the Community Cultural Studies were to become when an American boy struck a great bronze gong, and all the children peered into its sonorous depths as if seeking the source of its mysterious voice. Echoing, and far away, it seemed to be evoking things hidden and not dreamed of before. The other children looked with new eyes at their own classmate, Toi Lung, who was there.

This project is presented in three Saturday articles, of which this is the second.

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The Home Forum

Once, Between The Hedgerows

IT CAME FROM NOWHERE—that road. Like a sleepwalker or an old man bemused by dreams, it ambled by our farm, stumbling over stones and wetting its feet in the crossing at the ford where the pairs of cardinals dipped their wings and the water-spiders glided among the cress.

It came from nowhere and went nowhere—and how the gypsies found it we never guessed. But every spring they came, riding in their covered caravan along about May-apple time; the women in dirty red calico skirts with swinging hoops in their ears, the men wearing cock's feathers in their caps. When the redbuds were a mist against somber woodland and hill, they came and camped for a while by the stream in the meadow; and, along about lilac time, they went away, we never knew where.

* * *

Between the hedgerows the old road ran; its borders a tangle of blackberry canes and sumac, with here and there a patch of wild strawberries, and sometimes a bank purple with violets. Where the rocks cropped out to overhang the hill, a drowsy black snake could often be found sunning his hide, and meadowlarks soared like melodious exclamation points from every thicket. The rabbits and chipmunks knew the old road well, and sometimes in bright moonlight the gray shadow of a coyote would streak across its width.

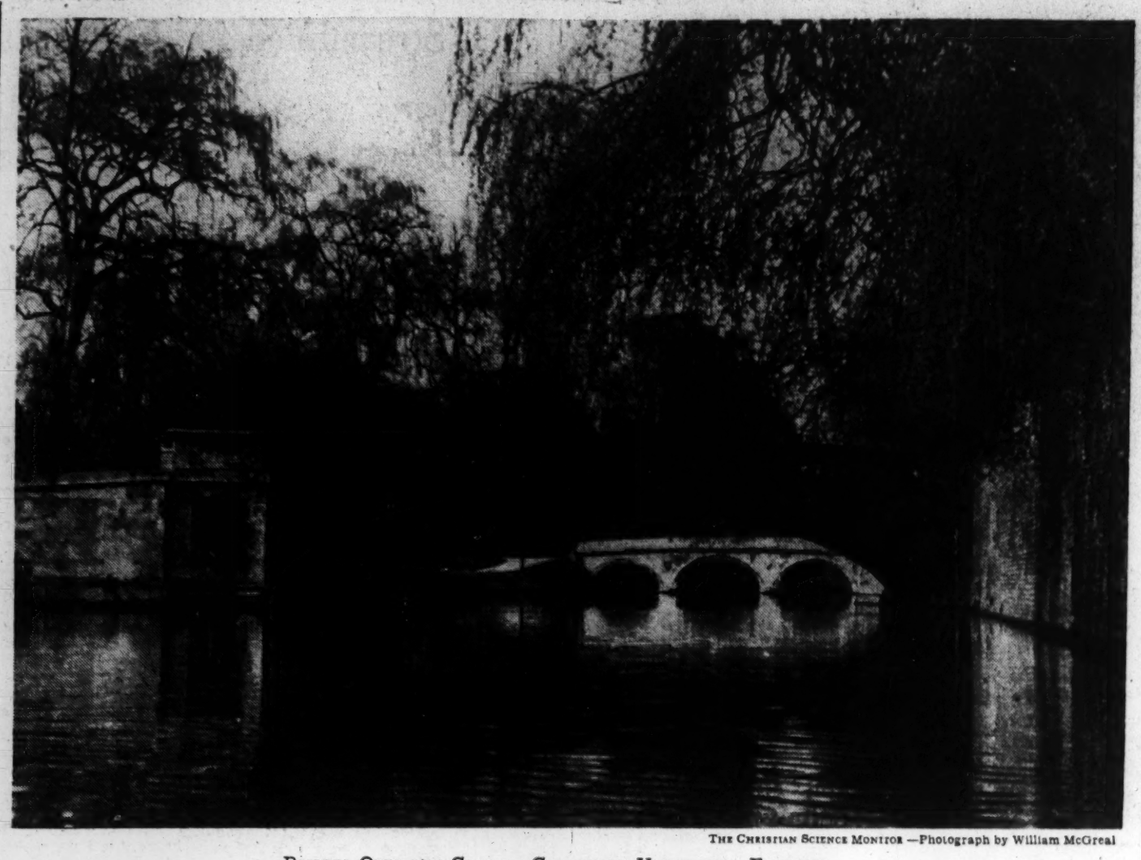
In midwinter the road was filled with rutted snow, and in early spring it was a quagmire—a treacherous bog without bottom, impossible of travel except by team and wagon; but by mid-July, after weeks of no rain, the road was deep in dust. Like a thick, undulating blanket, the dust was—like a river of flowing velvet. Outside of its tendency for vagrancy before the wind, dust is a friendly thing, especially to a small boy or a wallowing hen. What can equal it in kindliness to the young and bare-of-foot? Lovely, cool dust in which the foot sinks and yet is upborne; dust that comforts sunburned toes and bramble-scratched arch. Dust in which the foot of the walker nestles lovingly, leaving it only to plunge again. Dust that blooms like a white flower at his step, while he remains always at its center, spreading its petals apart.

* * *

The spirit of inexorable change advances swiftly and strikes without mercy. They came one day with shovels and dredges, with concrete and steel, and soon the old road was blotted out forever. It was in the interest of progress, they said, and surely they were right. But where in the future, with its super-efficient codes, will there be room for such another road? Where will the gypsies come at May-apple time, and the horses drink at the ford? Where will the cardinals dip their wings among the cress, and a small, bare-footed boy walk triumphant through the flowering dust?

Only in memory or in dreams.

E. B. H.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by William McGreal

BRIDGES OVER THE CAM BY CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND

MY INTENT WAS singularly simple, the result was simply plural. I set out to see Cambridge. I returned having seen only Cam bridges.

Walter had been invited to submit a manuscript to a Cambridge publisher. As neither of us had ever been to Cambridge, we thought: "Why not deliver the manuscript by hand and have the day in Cambridge?" On the early train from London, we agreed that I should await Walter outside the University and business section, while he delivered the manuscript; then together we would enjoy the beauties of this old University town.

Taking the advice of the tram conductor, I alighted and walked down a street to the river, where Walter was to join me shortly. Crossing a narrow bridge over the Cam, I stopped suddenly and beheld a space of green practically carpeted with daffodils.

* * *

It was Walter's voice that broke my reverie. "I'm sorry to have been so long. The old boy kept me waiting over an hour and I must go back directly to talk with someone else. I really think they're going to take it. Do you mind waiting just a little longer?"

And Walter had left me again.

All of the English country is beautiful in the spring, and the spot one is in always seems the loveliest of all. Here I was surrounded by a combination of beauty I had not experienced before. Beneath me was the mirroring Cam, imperceptibly flowing toward the Fenland and the sea; on my right, an old brick wall with a mellowness I could almost feel; budding willows reached toward their own reflections; and, ahead, bridge after bridge spanned the Cam in gracious curves. On my left were the daffodils.

* * *

Then Walter suddenly appeared again, carrying packages in his arms. "Oh, I'm dreadfully sorry, but I must return in an hour, so I picked up these few things. Let's have a little lunch here by the river. They won't keep me long this time; then we can really see the town."

It was then that we discovered the sign "Boats for Hire," and in a few moments were slowly drifting downstream, while Walter was enthusiastically telling me of the morning's talks between portions of biscuits and cheese and milk. But the hour was soon up and again I was alone with the Cam.

* * *

As I look back on that afternoon, it is hard to believe that Walter was away for four hours more. So deeply satisfying was it all that, I must confess, the time slipped by unnoticed. The dark waters, the sloping banks, the willows, the dipping of my paddle, the college "backs"—deserted now at this Easter holiday, the bridges, and then the reflections were the ingredients for my quietly moving panorama of beauty.

When Walter called to me from a bridge to say that the manuscript had been accepted and did I mind taking the next train back to London in order to get some added material into the post that night, I agreed with gladness, for my day, too, had been complete.

W. McG.

The England Emerson Saw

IN 1833, THERE CAME TO England America's greatest man of letters, her most sublime thinker. Emerson, on this first visit, was only thirty years old. He was absolutely unknown in Great Britain, and indeed unknown in America, except in New England Unitarian circles. . . . The young minister belonged outwardly to the best New England type—tall, with prominent, well-formed features, thoughtful eyes, a clear voice, a deliberate manner of expressing himself. Inwardly the eternal fire of genius burned, not wildly as in Shelley and Byron, but evenly, powerfully, steadily; he had the ancient Greek sense of form, the Christian spirit of service. With a good knowledge of English literature, deeply, if not widely, read in Latin and Greek (Virgil and Plutarch he knew particularly well), always thoughtful and observant of mankind, he had an equipment almost unique for seeing the inner heart of things; the England he would see would be something beyond the land of country-houses and historic market-towns. He knew who were the most representative men, for, like all the scholarly Americans of that and of a later day, he read the *Edinburgh Review*, whose contributors, though anonymous, were known. Emerson, like another philosophic visitor of a similar type, Woodrow Wilson, may be said almost to have been brought up on the *Edinburgh Review*.

Emerson was the scholar. He belonged to that race of men—amiable, observant, reflective, studious, fond of their fellows, yet always a trifle lonely—who have wandered across Europe since the Middle Ages, delighting in casual conversation, in quiet hours in libraries, in occasional meals with friends. . . .

Emerson found, when he landed, not exactly the same sort of people as he knew in America, but the people whose prints and pictures he had seen on his nursery walls—"substantial, respectable, grandfatherly figures, with costume and manners to suit." So in passing over the gangway from his steamer onto the English quay, "the American has arrived at the old mansion-house, and finds himself among uncles, aunts and grandsires." . . .

There can be no doubt that Emerson liked England, found it thoroughly congenial. He mentions, as something at any rate worth quoting, a statement imputed to Alfieri that "Italy and England are the only countries worth living in: the former, because there Nature vindicates her rights, and triumphs over the evils inflicted by governments; the latter, because art conquers Nature, and transforms a rude uncongenial land into a paradise of comfort and plenty. England is a garden."—From "Americans in England," by R. B. MOWAT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Der Weg der Erlösung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VON JEHER haben die Sterblichen in vielen Richtungen nach der Ursache ihrer Leiden gesucht. Aber allzuselten sind die Menschen auf den Gedanken gekommen, daß eine tiefgehende Selbstprüfung enthüllen könnte, daß der Feind, der zu bekämpfen ist, im eigenen Bewußtsein zu suchen ist. Doch Jesus machte dies mit folgender kurzen Bemerkung klar (Mark. 7, 15): „Es ist nichts außerhalb des Menschen, was ihn könnte gemein machen, so es in ihn geht; sondern was von ihm ausgeht, das ist's, was den Menschen gemein macht".

In dem Aufsatz „Liebet eure Feinde" in "Miscellaneous Writings" fragt Mary Baker Eddy sehr treffend (S. 8): „Wer ist denn dein Feind, den du lieben sollst? Ist er ein Geschöpf oder ein Ding außerhalb deiner eigenen Schöpfung? Kannst du einen Feind sehen, ohne daß du dir diesen Feind zuerst vorstellst und dann den Gegenstand deiner eigenen Vorstellung ansiehst?" Und etwas weiter unten beantwortet sie diese Fragen wie folgt: „Halte einfach das für deinen Feind, was das Christusbild, das du widerspiegeln solltest, entweiht, entstellt und enthront".

Eine hilfreiche Veranschaulichung der Wahrheit in vorstehenden Erklärungen bietet die Geschichte von Jakob im 1. Buch Mose. Durch eine vorsichtig geplante Täuschung erlangte Jakob den Segen seines Vaters, der rechtmäßig seinem Bruder Esau als dem älteren Sohn gehörte. Die unmittelbare Folge war, daß er aus Furcht vor dem Zorn Esaus floh.

Können wir in dieser Geschichte von Jakob vielleicht nicht etwas von unseren eigenen vergangenen und gegenwärtigen Erfahrungen sehen? Haben wir uns nicht manchmal bitter über eine Umgebung beklagt, die, wie wir später erfuhren, größtenteils von unserem eigenen falschen Denken einschließlich vielleicht des Glaubens beeinflußt war, daß wir andere beherrschen oder von ihnen beherrscht werden können? Mrs. Eddy faßt diesen Gedanken in Worte von außergewöhnlicher Schönheit, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 322): „Die harten Erfahrungen des Glaubens an das angebliche Leben der Materie wie auch unsere Enttäuschungen und unser unaufhörliches Weh treiben uns wie müde Kinder in die Arme der göttlichen Liebe. Dann fangen wir an, das Leben in der göttlichen Wissenschaft zu begreifen".

Jakob verlor sein Vertrauen auf Gott nie ganz. Selbst als er in Schrecken vor Esau floh, hörte er an der Stätte, die er nachher Beth-El nannte, in einer Vision die Stimme der Wahrheit sagen (1. Mose 28, 15): „Siehe, ich bin mit dir und will dich behüten, wo du hin ziehst, und will dich wieder herbringen in dies Land". Nach vielen Anfechtungen, die alle dazu beitrugen, die Verkleidung des Irrtums weiter abzustreifen, kehrte er in seine Heimat zurück. Angreifende Einflüsterungen ließen vor ihm das Bild seines racherfüllten Bruders aufsteigen. Er rang, „bis die Morgenröte anbrach", mit diesem falschen Sinn des Menschen als sterblich und materiell. Mit Bezug auf diese Begebenheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 308 in Wissenschaft Gesundheit: „Jakob war allein, als er mit dem Irrtum rang—als er im Kampf lag mit einem sterblichen Begriff vom Leben, von Substanz und Intelligenz als in der Materie mit ihren falschen Freuden und Schmerzen bestehend—, als ihm ein Engel, eine Botschaft von der Wahrheit und der Liebe, erschien und die Sehne oder Stärke seines Irrtums schlug, bis er dessen Unwirklichkeit erkannte; und die Wahrheit, die er dadurch verstehen lernte, verlieh ihm geistige Stärke in diesem Pniel der göttlichen Wissenschaft". Die Umkehrung des Irrtums durch die Wahrnehmung der Geistigkeit des Seins führt in der Tat zum Sieg der Wahrheit.

Es ist daher nicht zu verwundern, daß Jakob nach dieser erhebenden Erfahrung seinem Bruder Esau am nächsten Tage mit den Worten begegnen konnte (1. Mose 33, 10): „Ich sah dein Angesicht, als sähe ich Gottes Angesicht; und laß dir's wohl gefallen von mir". Jakob hatte etwas von der Art des Menschen im Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Guten, erblickt, und in jenem Augenblick war seine Furcht von ihm gewichen.

Die Geschichte von Jakob kann in dem Lichte, das die Christliche Wissenschaft auf sie wirft, kurz zusammengefaßt werden als ein bestimmter Beweis der beständigen Zugänglichkeit Gottes als einer „Zuversicht und Stärke, einer Hilfe in den großen Nöten, die uns getroffen haben" (Ps. 46, 1). Gleichviel in welchem Zustande sich einer befinden mag —sei es Sünde, Krankheit, Leid oder irgend eine andere Versuchung, an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen zu glauben—die göttliche Liebe ist immer gegenwärtig, ihn in den Hafen der Harmonie zu führen. Er kann diese Reise sofort antreten, indem er den Sinn der Sünde als unwirklich aufgibt und die Wahrheit annimmt, daß der Mensch jetzt das vollkommene Gleichnis Gottes ist und immer gewesen ist. Wenn diese der Menschheit in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarte geistige Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen verstanden wird, zerstört sie allen Haß, allen Krieg, alle Krankheit und allen Tod und richtet das Himmelreich auf Erden auf.

In den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen und Vereinigungen in der ganzen Welt legen viele Hunderte von Männern, Frauen und Kindern in den Mittwochabendversammlungen Zeugnis ab von der Heilung von Sünde, Leid und Krankheit durch das von Christus Jesus und von der Christlichen Wissenschaft angewandte Verfahren. Freudig danken sie Gott für die Wahrheit und die Liebe, die ihnen auf dem Wege vom Sinn zur Seele helfen.

Können wir Worte finden, womit wir unsere Wertschätzung der liebevollen Arbeit Mrs. Eddy angemessen ausdrücken können, jener edlen Frau, deren reines Leben und unaufhörliches Forschen nach der Wahrheit dazu führte, daß die Menschheit die Christliche Wissenschaft empfing? Der einzige befriedigende Ausdruck unserer Dankbarkeit besteht darin, daß wir uns von Sünde befreien und in zunehmendem Maße bereit sind, der Sache der Wahrheit zu dienen, indem wir die Erlösung der Menschheit durch das Verständnis der Allheit Gottes und der Vollkommenheit des Menschen in Seinem Gleichnis verwirklichen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Spring Comes to the Cove

Along the thrusting cliff,
Still cherishing its snow,
I look for violets;
But here no flowers grow.
Only a tuft of moss,
A hardy sprig of bay,
Dare brave new green against
This rock's unyielding gray.
No bluebird lifts the heart;
There is no sound, but where
Two crows in a brown oak
Shiver the thin bright air.
Yet, far beneath my feet,
Tide floods, a living thing,
And in its full blue calm
I feel the beat of spring.

BARBARA OVERTON

The Way of Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL DOWN the ages mortals have been seeking in many directions for the cause of their troubles. In too few instances, however, has it occurred to individuals that a searching self-analysis might reveal the fact that the enemy to be dealt with is to be found within one's own consciousness. Yet Jesus made this plain in one brief statement when he said (Mark 7:15), "There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but the things which come out of him, those are they that defile the man."

In the article, "Love Your Enemies," in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy asks the pertinent questions (p. 8): "Who is thine enemy that thou shouldst love him? Is it a creature or a thing outside thine own creation? Can you see an enemy, except you first formulate this enemy and then look upon the object of your own conception?" And a few lines farther on she answers these questions thus: "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect."

A helpful illustration of the truth contained in the foregoing statements is to be found in the story of Jacob, told in Genesis. By a carefully laid plan of deception Jacob obtained the blessing of his father which rightfully belonged to his brother Esau, as the elder son. As an immediate result he found himself fleeing in fear from the wrath of Esau.

May we not possibly see something of our own past and present experiences in this story of Jacob? Have we not sometimes complained bitterly of an environment which later we learned was largely influenced by our own false thinking, including perhaps the belief that we could dominate or be dominated by others? Mrs. Eddy crystallizes this thought in words of surpassing beauty when she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science."

Jacob never completely lost his trust in God. Even when fleeing in terror from Esau he heard in a vision, at the place which afterwards he called Bethel, the voice of Truth saying (Genesis 28:15), "Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land." After many trials, each of which tended further to strip off error's disguise, he began the journey back to his homeland. Aggressive suggestion brought before him the picture of his brother bent on vengeance. He wrestled "until the breaking of the day" with this false sense of man as mortal and material. Referring to this incident, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 308 of Science and Health, "Jacob was *alone*, wrestling with error, struggling with a mortal sense of life, substance, and intelligence as existent in matter with its false pleasures and pains,—when an angel, a message from Truth and Love, appeared to him and smote the sinew, or strength, of his error, till he saw its unreality; and Truth, being thereby understood, gave him spiritual strength in this Peniel of divine Science." The reversal of error through the perception of the spiritual nature of being does indeed result in the victory of Truth.

Little wonder, then, that after this exalting experience Jacob was able to meet his brother Esau the next day with the words (Genesis 33:10), "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me." Jacob had glimpsed something of the nature of man in the image and likeness of God, good, and in that moment his fear had fled.

The story of Jacob, in the light thrown upon it by the teaching of Christian Science, may be briefly summed up as a positive proof of the ever-availability of God as a "refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble" (Psalms 46:1). No matter in what condition an individual may be, whether it be sin, disease, sorrow, or any other temptation to believe in the reality of evil, divine Love is ever at hand to guide him into the haven of harmony. He may commence this journey at once by surrendering as unreal the sense of sin and accepting the truth that man is now, and always has been, the perfect likeness of God. This spiritual truth about God and man, revealed to humanity in Christian Science, when understood, will destroy all hate, war, disease, and death and bring the kingdom of heaven upon earth.

In the Christian Science churches and societies throughout the world, many hundreds of men, women, and children offer evidence at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings of the healing of sin, sorrow, and sickness by the method practiced by Christ Jesus and Christian Science. They give glad thanks to God for Truth and Love which are helping them on the path from sense to Soul.

Can we find terms in which adequately to express our appreciation of the loving labor of that noble woman, Mrs. Eddy, whose pure life and ceaseless search for Truth resulted in the gift to mankind of Christian Science? The only satisfactory expression of gratitude we can make is to free ourselves from sin, and to be increasingly ready to serve in the cause of Truth in bringing about the salvation of mankind, through an understanding of the allness of God and the perfection of man in His likeness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Charming an Editor

"IF YOU HAVE IT, you don't need to have anything else; and if you don't have it, it doesn't much matter what else you have." That is Maggie Wylie, in *What Every Woman Knows*, on the subject of Charm. Barrie possessed it, could turn it on—or off, if it comes to that—whenever he chose, and even those who came to suspect it, to suffer from it, or, in a final, desperate sort of way, to deny it, still knew in their hearts that it was about the nearest thing, in this case, to an absolutely irresistible force.

Well, look at Greenwood. He sat in his office —which wasn't actually in Fleet Street, but in Angel Court, off the Strand—he was a busy autocrat, who moved at this time among the mighty, and he had just written to a contributor telling him first not to come to London, and secondly, if he wished for any further encouragement, to continue with his sketches of Scottish village life. Whereupon the contributor called on him, with a selection of articles which in only one case had anything to do with Scotland at all, and somehow, for all his undoubted powers of resistance, he began accepting them. Not overwillingly at first. They were far lighter than anything that he would deliberately have commissioned, and there were booby-traps in them for his readers, who didn't hesitate to write and complain. With an effort, the great Greenwood would fling perhaps as many as half a dozen back. But the elasticity of the small pale contributor almost instantly produced a fresh batch. The great Greenwood, still—though not for much longer—unaware that he was being charmed, hit out at them as at a swarm of mosquitoes. Yet there was a phrase here, a joke there, or a bit of impudence somewhere else which, although it was entirely out of character with the *St. James's*, couldn't really—just for this once—be let go. The contributor himself, too, with his strange accent, his solemnity, and his remarkable gift for wasting an editor's time—no, somehow one would miss him if he didn't come and perch, or presently lounge, on that chair. . . .

Thus Greenwood fell into the toils, and though editors like to keep promising young men in their place—for which the best method is to refuse their work with somewhat arbitrary regularity—a profitable bond came gradually to be forged by both.—From "The Story of J. M. B.," by DENIS MACKAIL. (New York: Scribner.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Some Jottings on a Postwar World ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

In the midst of the war people's thoughts keep turning to peace and the world thereafter. Mr. Roosevelt gave a hint regarding one aspect of it in his radio address this week. He pledged the Chinese that their nation in the future "would play its proper role in maintaining peace and prosperity not only in Eastern Asia but in the whole world."

Mr. Roosevelt made reference to another nation, too, which will have its vital role in the postwar world, assuming the United Nations win. That is Russia. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, what every military observer knows, that "these Russian forces have destroyed and are destroying more armed power of our enemies . . . than all the other United Nations put together."

In fact, the big nations at the peace table, if we win the war, are likely to be the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China. The most powerful of all of them will be the United States.

By its position, its size and its industrial power the United States will be in a position at the end of the war to set the pattern of the future world. As a matter of fact, it is apt to set that pattern even in a negative sense if it withdraws again into the isolationism which it affected after World War I. One way or another the policy of the United States will decide what kind of a peace it will be: A reversion to the old formula of armed camps, balanced power and armament races, or a new start at some type of collective security.

Earth Shrinking Through Aviation

The above thoughts are suggested by half a dozen different matters that have come to our attention. One of them is a casual dip into Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's book "Victory Through Air Power." Another is listening to returned Correspondent Raymond Clapper in off-the-record accounts of his air trip to Africa, India and China and how he soared from continent to continent. As a matter of fact about the one sure fact that stands out in any discussion of the next peace treaty is that the earth is shrinking through aviation.

Major de Seversky says the Atlantic will be wiped out as a military obstacle in two years, the Pacific in three years, and within five years planes will be flying around the equator, 25,000 miles. The world is getting smaller. We are all living in each other's back yard. Unless you actually hear a modern traveller like Mr. Clapper tell of skipping from continent to continent it is hard to get an emotional realization of what this shrinkage means. And yet it is about the most important thing in world affairs today. Like it or not, the diminishing globe is becoming one family, the integration of trade is accelerating, and geographical distances shrivel with every new airplane motor. Is it possible for a nation to remain isolated in a world like that? Fairly obviously, it isn't. That, then, may be the underlying fact in the next peace treaty.

Another big fact will be the strength of Soviet Russia.

Whether we like it or not, the war has revealed Russia's power. No peace can be global that leaves Russia out. If we can secure Russia's co-operation in the kind of peace we want, so much the better. But it is fairly obvious that no peace will be very stable without Soviet support. Are we eager enough to get a world peace based on collective security to seek the assistance and collaboration of Russia? That is another of the questions that it might be well to start thinking about now.

Veto Was Unrealistic

The small nations after this war are not likely to be so important as they used to be. Their veto in the League assembly was unrealistic, and one of the League's weaknesses. Small European countries with great colonial empires hereafter are apt to hold them at the sufferance of the Big Four, subject perhaps to opening up their raw resources for common use. And will it be possible much longer for any of the white nations to exercise sovereignty over other races, particularly in India and Asia? Japan is now making its appeal for "Asia for the Asiatics." If China attains to the role that Mr. Roosevelt forecasts for it, will it be content to see extraterritorial rights re-established in its borders by outside countries? It is unlikely.

Unreasonable trade barriers will have to give way to secure an effective peace. Economic co-operation is just as vital as political co-operation. And will it be possible for States any longer to retain absolute sovereignty? Must there not be some sort of world court or international authority if the rule of law is ever to replace the rule of airplanes and battleships?

The foregoing are jotted down as some of the things that will have to be settled at this future peace table. They are big problems, and the public might as well begin thinking about them now. One of the difficulties at Paris in 1919 was that the war-weary public, after years of fighting wanted peace to be written in a month. They were in a hurry. They forgot that it is sometimes easier to lose a peace than it is to win a war.

To Change the Subject:

A Little of Nothing Now and Then ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

Someone is always trying to make us say something when we have nothing to say. "Must have eight hundred words by tomorrow at nine," says an editor and goes off about his business, offering no help at all. He must not, he feels, have a blank space. But why? What is the matter with a neat, restful square of blank space? The reader might welcome it. Having had plenty to read yesterday and being reasonably sure of having plenty to read tomorrow, he might relish a small area in today's newspaper with nothing in it. He could do all sorts of things with it—draw pictures, write his own editorial, make pot-hooks or crosses, or even paste his photograph in the middle of it.

A curious inhibition exists in our modern world, preventing the enjoyment of an empty space. The pages of periodicals or books must be full of words. No two or more people must remain silent for more than a split second, in company. Yet the Book of Ecclesiastes plainly states: "To every thing there is a season . . . a time to keep silence, and a time to speak. . . ." We no sooner get deeply interested in the pattern of a rug in somebody's drawing room than our hostess jumps into what she considers an awkward void, and says something that means nothing. We have to reply by saying something else that means nothing, when we might have had a pleasant quarter of an hour following the floral design, dreaming of gardens it recalled, or a similar pattern in a dress we wore at a very exciting time in our life.

Word Rationing?

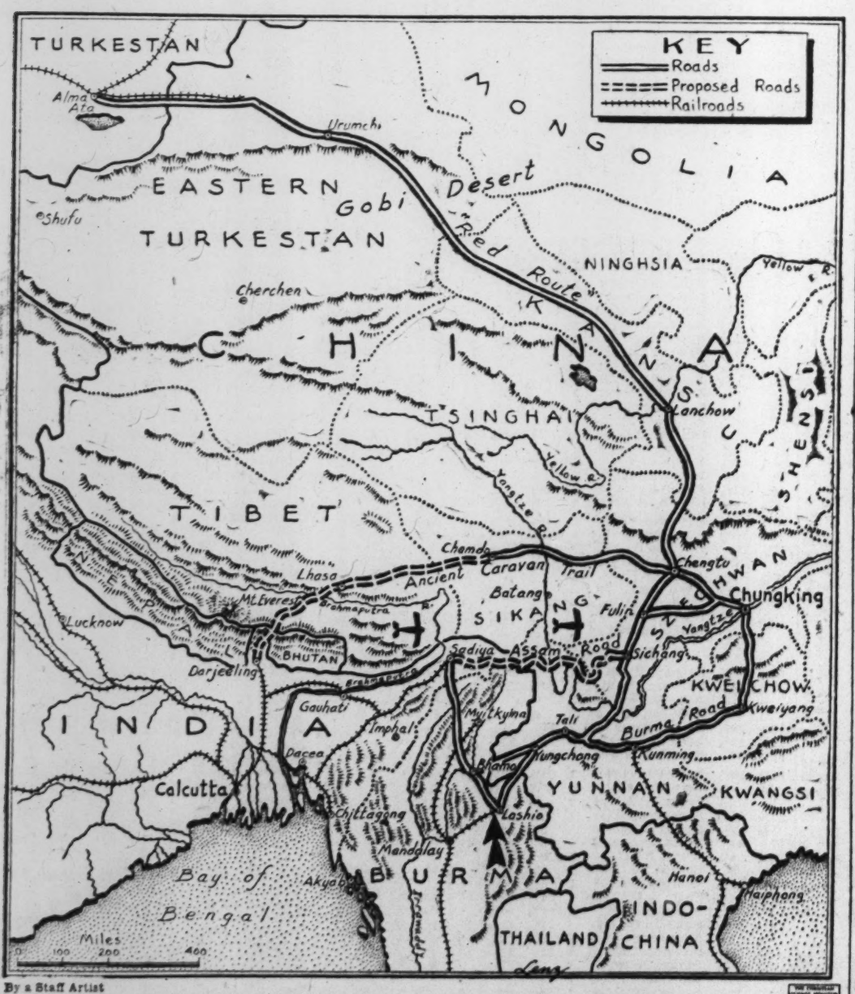
Etiquette rules cramp our silences. They make a point of keeping the conversational ball rolling, implying that to sit speechless means lack of poise. Now it seems to us that if anything indicates lack of poise, it is the inability to sit quiet for five minutes. While rationing provisions are under consideration, why not introduce a method of rationing words? Take the after-luncheon and after-dinner speeches. Not all of them are valuable.

Many speakers themselves would welcome some form of curtailment. Miss Rose Foo Wong, just because she is a Chinese studying at an American college, does not feel any more qualified than any other person to stand up before the Professional Collectors' Club and hold forth on China's natural resources of lead, zinc, copper and manganese. To explain, however, that she has led a sheltered life in the province of Canton, and knows less about China's natural resources than the average New York cab driver, is wasted effort. Appealed to on the basis of courtesy in representing her country she finally consents, giving her audience a number of general facts they could get for themselves from any good encyclopedia.

Jokes on Menus

Such, alas, is many a well-meant speech. Why can't a club go home after luncheon or dinner? Or, if that seems rather indecent, what about half an hour's music? Something soothing that would not interfere with the thoughts of those who wished to think. Any good jokes saved up for the embroidery of speeches could be printed around the edges of the menu. These should certainly not be wasted.

An entirely new brand of philanthropy might be developed, by which wealthy persons would, for the benefit of a word-surfeited public, purchase occasional blank spaces in daily newspapers and magazines. We suggest regular advertising rates. In fact, a number of wonderful possibilities are beginning to occur to us, but, alas, we must bring our discourse to an end. No more space!



By a Staff Artist

By Various Routes War Supplies May Reach China

Airplanes indicate likely course of air transports. Connecting road from Sadiya to Burma Road by way of Bhamo has been path over which most of China's supplies have passed since fall of Rangoon. Arrow indicates Japanese penetration of Burma.

Whence China's Supplies Without Burma Road?

Four possible routes to Chungking remain, with air service from India, Siberia or Turkestan holding greatest possibilities—Chinese task is to find road for use after "the last road."

'Ways Will Be Found'

CHUNGKING, China, May 1 (AP)—Lashio, the Burmese back door to China, fell to the Japanese April 29 after a battle in which both sides suffered heavy casualties, the Chinese High Command announced.

"I want to say to the gallant people of China that no matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."—President Roosevelt in his radio speech on April 28.

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fall of Lashio—and the grave threat to Burma itself—may seriously retard the flow of supplies to China for a time, but it certainly will not halt them.

Four possible avenues to Chungking, each of which will have a potentially greater capacity than the famed Burma Road, will remain:

1. The air, with giant new American freight-carrying airplanes ferrying back and forth between China and India and Russia.

2. The so-called "Red Route" running through northwest China into Siberia, over which a trickle of Russian supplies has reached China for the last four years.

3. The Assam Road which is being chiseled, literally by hand, out of the cliffs of the Himalayas and flung across some of the largest rivers of Asia to connect with the Indian railway system in northeast India.

4. The age-old caravan trail which winds from Chungking to Chengtu and eventually across the wind-swept "roof of the world" to Lhasa and through the Himalayan passes to India.

The first of these—the broad and straight highway of the clouds—would seem to offer by far the greatest possibilities.

Undeveloped Resources

For months now China and its United Nations allies have been quietly preparing to make good use of the as yet untapped resources of aerial transport.

Large new airfields are being speeded to completion near Chungking and other Chinese military depots and in northeastern India.

An American-managed air service employing both private and United States Army facilities has already begun to supply the Chinese with essential military goods from India. At the present time only the highest priority material and small arms are being flown into China, but in a few weeks, it is expected, the planes will be delivering many thousands of tons monthly and approaching, if not exceeding, the amount of freight carried over the original Burma Road between Lashio and Kunming.

The Chinese have remodeled and prepared for service as freight carriers at least a score of huge American planes of the 21-passenger type that are standard equipment on American air lines. In addition, they expect to receive from the United States Army some of the American commercial planes that have recently been converted to military duty. Thus far the United States Army has taken over 35 transport planes as freight and troop carriers and plans to obtain at least 80 more.

Frequent Service

These big mechanical birds can shuttle back and forth from Calcutta or some other Indian base or from Siberia and Turkestan with considerable frequency. Most of them have full-load cruising ranges of more than 2,000 miles. Flying over the Himalayas to India or over the winding steppes into Russia they can cover in a few hours distances that trucks require days to negotiate. Moreover, the frequency with which airplanes can make trips more than makes up for their inferiority to trucks in carrying capacity—a difference, by the way, which is not nearly as great as generally supposed.

While the capacity of the average truck is usually between seven and 10 tons, the average big transport plane can be equipped to carry pay loads of from three to eight tons. The Douglas DC3 in use on some American air lines can carry a useful load of 8,600 pounds and has a cruising speed of around 200 miles an hour. The Douglas DC 4 can carry a pay load of 17,575 pounds, and has a cruising speed of 250 miles an hour.

Planes of this type can easily carry the big guns—and even light tanks and armored cars—that China needs so urgently.

Servicing American planes is not new to the Chinese because of their similarity to the passenger craft long flown by the China National Aviation Corporation.

Difficult Hazards

Flying supplies into China, of course, will not be without serious hazards, both military and aviatic. Relay stations will have to be prepared for fighter plane escorts in areas within the range of enemy attacks and there are enormous technical difficulties in flying over the towering Himalayas. Under the best of conditions the pilots will have to clear 14,000-foot mountains.

Air currents are rough and tricky. Recently a plane carrying Brig. Gen. Earl L. Naiden, a member of the staff of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, United Nations air chief in China and India, dropped 1,800 feet in a down-draught, hurling several passengers against the cabin ceiling.

One of the most interesting aspects of Chinese plans for a vast aerial transport system is the method devised for fueling the planes in order to permit the maximum in cargo loads. It might be described as a variation of the "pony express" of American frontier days as it calls for the transportation of gasoline and oil into China from India by thousand of pack animals, men porters, rubber-tired carts and river junks.

This undulating chain of plodding men and animals, carts and boats will make it unnecessary for aircraft and trucks to carry their own gasoline for return trips to supply bases.

The second mentioned avenue into China—the "Red Route"—is a combination rail and motor highway that runs through Lanchow in the corridor-like Province of Kansu and through the far northwestern Province of Sinkiang to Sergiopol or Alma Ata in Turkestan, where it taps a Russian railroad recently double-tracked and given seven times greater carrying capacity.

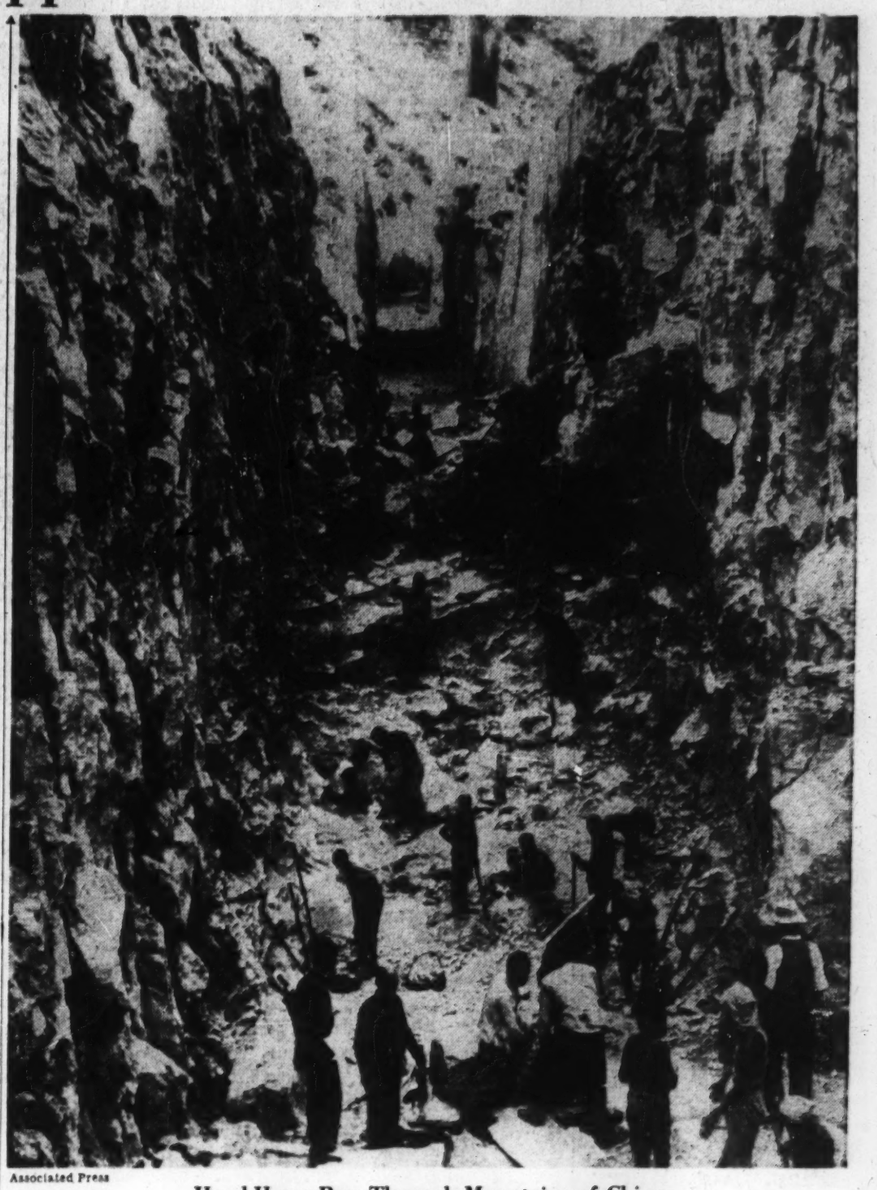
Problem for Russia

The United States and Britain already have demonstrated that they can ship supplies to Russia by way of the Persian Gulf and Siberia. Getting them from the ports of landing to China's military depots would be a problem for the Russians and would depend to a considerable extent on the Soviet's own transportation needs. From Bandar Shapur and Abadan on the Persian Gulf, where most of the Lend-Lease aid has been landed, it is approximately 6,000 miles to the Chinese battle lines.

According to a recent announcement by a China Communications Ministry official, a relay transport, utilizing animal and man power, has successfully handled a peak traffic of 3,000 tons monthly over a 1,500-kilometer line between Shensi and Kansu Provinces, intercepting Russian supplies from the "Red Route," for the past two years.

Even before the outbreak of Chinese-Japanese hostilities the Chinese were busy building the highway that has become known as the Assam Road. Reports on progress have been meager, but there is good reason to believe it is rapidly nearing completion. The China Information Committee in New York reported that well over a third of the road was open to trucks shortly after the first of the year.

The Associated Press recently quoted a spokesman for the Chinese Transportation Control Bureau as indicating that "Route B," which apparently means the Assam Road, would be ready for service in the late spring.



Associated Press

Hand-Hewn Pass Through Mountains of China

Using only hand chisels and gunpowder to remove the rock, Chinese laborers cut a stretch of railroad through mountains which characterize the Chinese hinterland.

2,300-Mile Trip

This tenuous communication link runs 1,000 miles from Chungking to Sichang, thence to Chungtien, Tzeku and Sadiya, where alternate railways and Brahmaputra River vessels connect it with Calcutta—a 2,300-mile journey in all.

In building this path to victory between 250,000 and 500,000 Chinese coolies have been waging an unsung battle against some of the most difficult terrain in the world. Their weapons have been chisels and little hammers and pitifully few shovels. And because they are patriots they work without pay.

In two years of digging out the 330-mile section from Loshan to Sichang, which climbs tortuously from an elevation of 1,500 feet to almost 10,000 feet before it drops down to 6,000 feet, more than 7,000 workmen have been killed. Two of the passes through which the road had to be dug are 9,000 feet high along shelfs hewn out of two picturesquely named giants—Straw Raincoat's Peak and Buffha's Peak.

Guin-tze Hsu, a Chinese geographer, declared in the New York newspaper PM some weeks ago that the passes ran along depressions so narrow and so precipitous that travelers could see and converse with each other across the gorges, although a day's journey separated them.

In these mountains there is snow six or seven of the 12 months. During the warm season it rains most of the time. In the almost constant fog that hangs over the peaks the Chinese have been hacking at rock and earth with chisel and hammer, often by the light of large torches of straw soaked in wood oil.

Some of the workmen are suspended by long ropes from narrow footpaths.

Three Rivers Crossed

From Sichang westward, the Assam Road builders have had to cross at least three mighty rivers, the Yangtze, the Mekong, and the Salween. Their route may also take them across the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy.

Some of these rivers are less than 50 miles apart—separated by mountain ranges rising to 10,000 feet and more. The chasms and ranges all run north and south, directly across the builders' path. Once across the mountains, the roadmakers descend to one of the mightiest rivers in all the world—the Brahmaputra. It is here on the banks of the Brahmaputra that the Assam road's western terminus—Sadiya—rests.

An interesting sidelight in connection with this highway is that while it is approximately 1,000 miles from Loshan to Sadiya by motor truck because of the hair-pin-like mountain passes, it is only 500 miles by air. The laborious progress of supplies needed in building this emergency link is indicated by an estimate that it takes 25 men, 12 horses, seven camels and one elephant to haul a ton of goods 18 miles a day. One transport airplane can haul from 3 to 8 tons of goods from one end of the road to the other in less than six hours.

Fourth Route

The fourth possible supply line—the caravan trail—has been in irregular use since before the days of Marco Polo. For centuries thousands of horses, elephants and donkeys have labored over its 2,200 miles, carrying furs, musk and gold to Lhasa, the so-called "Holy City" of Tibet.

It is generally agreed that this winding pathway could be widened without too much difficulty to accommodate truck traffic. As a matter of fact, there is every reason to believe the ingenious and far-sighted Chinese already have begun the task.

This road runs from Chungking to Chengtu, thence along relatively flat highlands, much of which already can be crossed by car, to Chamdo. From Chamdo it climbs upward for 80 miles through the mysterious passes of the Himalayas that James Hilton made the locale of "Lost Horizon," until it reaches Lhasa and then across the upper stretches of the Brahmaputra to the Indian city of Darjeeling, northern terminus of a modern and well-equipped railway from Calcutta.

Weather-Protected

In many respects, this road, if it can be opened to motor traffic over its entire length, is the most feasible way of insuring a continuous flow of supplies to China. The only really difficult portion is the 80-mile ascent of the Himalayas. It runs along land protected from excessive rain or snow and is so far north and inland that the Japanese could cut it only if they captured Chungking.

But regardless of which road China makes the best use of, it will continue to be supplied come what may.

The Chinese spirit that built the Burma Road, that is preparing a great freight-carrying aerial network, that is hacking out the Assam Road and expanding the "Red Route" and the old caravan trail, has proved beyond all doubt that it can overcome any setback, any misfortune.

As Dr. Tseng Yang-fu, Director General of the Yunnan-Burma Railway, told Eve Curie shortly after the fall of Rangoon:

"China was supplied first by Hong Kong. That line was cut off. Then she was supplied by way of Indo-China. That road was cut off, too. It may now happen that the third road, via Rangoon, is being cut temporarily. But if one route vanishes we will find another, and again another one, if necessary, so that China can continue fighting. Let's never say, when speaking about Burma, 'It's the third and last road,' for it is our job to find a road to be used after the 'last.'"

Four-Legged Trucks to China's Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—China is now preparing to use four-legged trucks—donkeys and elephants—with which to outsmart Japanese mechanized forces in its drive to maintain transportation routes with the outside world, according to the Chinese News Service here.

As Japan's troops, supported by tanks, push northward in Burma, cutting through the original Burma Road country, China is commandeering several thousand Yunnanese donkeys and other pack animals to carry supplies from India and Russia until its new highways are functioning at maximum efficiency.

Simultaneously, numbers of elephants are being employed to carry building materials from rail and highway heads to construction points along the new India road running through northwestern India and connecting up with Chinese highways. Each elephant is capable of carrying a ton of material 25 kilometers a day, doing the work of 12 horses or 25 men.

Three Routes

Three pack-animal routes leading from India into China will be used to transport American lend-lease material until motor traffic can move without interruption, China's transport authorities said. Even when the highways are open all the way, the trails will still be used to carry certain types of materials which can be hauled more economically by pack animal than by motor truck.

When the thousands of Chinese, Indians and Burmese road builders have finished their jobs, India will release the elephants at work there to become a part of the four-legged truck service on the trails.

Three Chinese surveying units are now preparing to leave Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, to explore the trails and decide which should be utilized first. The most northerly of the parallel threads is 700 kilometers long and winds through a maze of mountain's across the India-Burma-Yunnan border over largely uninhabited regions. The second route, further south, is shorter by 100 kilometers and somewhat less hilly. The third, furthest south, is still more level but is closest to possible danger from Japan's northward thrust in Burma.

No U. S. Experts Needed

No American experts will be needed to help the Chinese arrange transport over these mountain paths, Chinese authorities said. The Chinese themselves have had long esperience in managing such a system which is known as "yi yuin" or transportation by relay. During the last year and a half, Chungking has established a network of stage routes radiating from the capital of Free China. Seven chief routes, with a total length of 8,600 kilometers, have been set up, with 189 subsidiary routes aggregating 29,546 kilometers.

Over this complex inland relay system more than 128,417 tons of goods were carried last year, and more than 300,000 persons, 65,000 pack animals, 60,000 carts and 20,000 junks were used in the work.

Relay Transport

A model relay transport section to carry passengers as well as freight was opened this month, a five-kilometer stretch leading out of Chungking and destined to become part of the Chungking-Chengtu-Kwangyuan cart relay service. Passengers are carried over this stretch in half an hour by horse-drawn rubber-tired carts operated by the Ministry of Communications. Horses and drivers are changed every round trip, and the carts leave at 15-minute intervals throughout the day.

The Ministry of Communications hopes this model section will serve as pattern for the extension of better services from each provincial capital. As the system develops, it is expected that the speedier transport will help to minimize differences in prices of food and daily commodities now prevailing in the different provinces.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est). 175,000
Previous day's sales 300,630
1942 volume to date 37,540,256
1941 volume to date 43,865,199

Stock Trend Is Uneven In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Scattered utilities managed to extend their rallying push on Friday by modest proportions in today's stock market but numerous leaders in other departments displayed a lack of buying power.

The power and light company stocks still were buoyed to a certain extent by the thought this group would fare better than other lines under the latest House Ways and Means Committee tax proposals. There was a disposition to keep commitments light, however, pending further Washington developments. More bearish war news from Burma also was viewed as a market handicap.

The list got off to a slow start and prices were a shade uneven near the concluding hour.

Advances of fractions to a point or so were registered for American Telephone, Public Service of N. J., Pacific Gas, West Penn Electric "A," General Motors, Chrysler, N. Y. Central, Kennecott and American Can. Lower were General Electric, Allied Chemical, Glenn Martin, Bethlehem and American Smelting.

Bonds Irregular

Week-end profit selling on the week's rise gave the bond market an irregular appearance today but special buying persisted in a number of issues.

International Telephone 4½s and 5s, Childs Co. 5s and Burlington Railroad general 4s, each pushed ahead a point or more on moderate dealings.

Ruling fractionally lower were Shell Union 2½s, Pere Marquette 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Western Pacific first 5s and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

Corporate tax schedules proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee were studied by investment analysts but they had relatively little effect on buying and selling activities in the market.

Price changes were negligible and activity limited in the U. S. Government and foreign departments.

NAM Asks Postwar Plan, Not Worry Over War Profits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers maintained that the Government should be thinking of the effect of the war on the ability of manufacturers to meet post-war readjustments "instead of being unduly concerned about the possibility of war millionaires."

The statement was contained in a bulky NAM document on "The Record of Manufacturing Profits," made public by Rep. Thomas Jenkins (R) of Ohio.

The association declared that "there is no foundation for claims that the manufacturing industries delayed defense work by willful insistence on large profits from civilian production." Nor, it added, is there any basis "for the claim that manufacturers can afford to pay still higher wages and overtime rates because of excessive profits in the defense period."

The association argued that "any arbitrary limit on profits would be inequitable and impractical if applied at an equal rate to all industries. It would accelerate the trend, observable for 10 years, toward the destruction of profits and investment in manufacturing."

Wheat Prices Rise Fractionally Today

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—Wheat prices resumed their advance today with early fractional gains which vrokers attributed tto trade belief that the quota marketing system would be approved in today's grower referendum. Reports of insect damage to wheat in some important production sections in Kansas attracted attention.

Wheat opened ¼ lower to ⅝ higher, May $1.20⅛-⅜, and corn unchanged to ⅜ higher, May 85⅜-85.

Boston & Maine Reports Gain in March Earnings

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported in its March financial statement that first quarter results show the road has earned its fixed charges and quarterly proportion of contingent charges with a balance of $486,573.

The statement shows that in March the road had net income of $963,963 after fixed charges as compared to net income of $505,453 reported in March a year ago. First quarter revenues showed an increase of $3,652,271 or 27 per cent over last year but at the same time expenses increased $2,613,061 or 28 per cent.

Sales on Stock Exchange Smallest Since July, 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Share transactions in the New York Stock Exchange in April totaled 7,589,297 shares, the smallest since July, 1940, the exchange disclosed.

In March stock dealings amounted to 8,587,826 shares and in April last year they were 11,185,760 shares.

April bond dealings were $174,011,150 face value compared with $263,054,800 the previous month and $207,471,000 the same period last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	2	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
20⅛	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr24
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	6	10⅛	10	10	Apr28
38⅛	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	31¼	30⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	M'y 1
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr30
5⅛	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	Apr30
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr30
22¾	17⅜	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	5	18	18	18	Apr30
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr28
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	121½	121½	121½	—1½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¾g	2	12½	12½	12½	M'y 1
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.15e)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
81	66	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66	66	66	Apr30
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	5	24	23¾	24	
18⅜	14⅜	Alpha P Cem ½e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
1½	1	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	4	47½	47½	47½	M'y 1
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	21	21	21	M'y 1
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	1	28¼	28	28¼	
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 1
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr30
33	23	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	M'y 1
13¾	11⅛	Am Cable & R	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 1
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	5	60½	60	60½	+1¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	Apr30
33	23⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	25½	25½	25½	
73¾	62	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	62	62	62	M'y 1
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Apr28
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	71	70¼	71	Apr30
53⅜	41⅜	Am Colortyp .15e	4	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	M'y 1
93¼	71½	Am Comm Al	5	73¾	73⅜	73¾	Apr29
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 1
⅞	⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y 1
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	Apr30
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
28	18⅛	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	23	23	23	M'y 1
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 1
32	26⅞	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	27	26¾	27	Apr30
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr29
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	38⅞	38½	38¾	+ ⅜
13¾	13⅜	Am Ice	1	13¾	13⅜	13¾	M'y 1
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	Apr28
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	7¾	7½	7½	M'y 1
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	78	78	78	Apr29
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr30
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 1
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	14	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+1⅜
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	9	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ¾e	8	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	M'y 1
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	Apr29
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135½	135½	135½	Apr29
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30	30	30	M'y 1
48¼	25¼	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	1	18	18	18	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	Apr30
8¾	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Apr29
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	17	16¾	17	M'y 1
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	M'y 1
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	M'y 1
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	38	111½	110½	111½	+1⅞
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1e)	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	9	38⅛	38¼	38½	+ ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	123	123	123	+1
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	4	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
116½	109	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
3¾	1⅞	Am Water Wks	12	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅜
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 1
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	2	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 1
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	23⅛	Anaconda (½e)	11	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr28
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	Apr24
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109¼	109¼	109¼	M'y 1
4⅛	2⅞	Armour Ill	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 1
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	56	56	56	+2
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	3	23½	23½	23½	— ½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr29
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr30
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	1	25	25	25	+1
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	13	36⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ½
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	5	67	67	67	+ ⅜
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36⅛	36	36	Apr23
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	3	14¾	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Apr28
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'y 1
70	44	Atlas Powd ⅜e	1	44¼	44¼	44½	Apr30
9½	7	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr30
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

B

14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¼	5	5¼	Apr30
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	5	4¾	4½	4½	Apr25
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	10	8½	8¼	8½	
18⅛	14⅜	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	Apr30
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	M'y 1
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	3	21	20⅜	21	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	65	65	65	Apr29
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16½	13¼	Bell Airc (2g)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 1
39⅞	32	Bendix Av (2e)	14	32½	32	32½	— ⅜
14	10⅛	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y 1
24¼	17⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	Apr27
66⅞	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	10	54⅞	54½	54¾	— ⅛
121	110¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	M'y 1
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20	20	20	Apr30
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	4	15½	14¾	14¾	Apr29
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21½	15	Boeing Airplane	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	25½	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr27
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co (.80e)	6	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr29
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	3	25¼	25	25¼	Apr29
18½	16⅜	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	7	18	17¾	18	M'y 1
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	3	31½	30¾	31	M'y 1
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1¼	1	1	Apr29
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	4	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅞
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Apr27
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 1
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13	13	13	—1½
23	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	M'y 1
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y 1
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	1	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+1⅜
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53½	53⅜	53⅜	Apr28
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr30
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
20¾	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr30
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2½	2¼	2½	M'y 1
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr30
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	2	12	12	12	

C

19⅜	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr30
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	M'y 1
27½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	M'y 1
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr29
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr28
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr24
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	1	59	59	59	+1⅜
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	31½	31½	31½	M'y 1
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	6	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 1
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr30
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 1
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr29
18	14⅛	Cent Violeta 1g	5	14½	14⅛	14⅜	Apr29
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	14	29¾	29	29	M'y 1
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 1
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	Apr29
17	14¾	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Apr27
4	2⅛	Ches Corp	2	3	2⅞	3	M'y 1
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr30

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	6	3½	3½	3½	Apr30
2¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	Apr30
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr27
17⅛	14⅛	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P T pr pf (3½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Apr23
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 1
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr30
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 1
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr30
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler C (2e)	15	54⅛	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr30
34½	29⅜	Clark Equip ¾e	1	31	30½	31	Apr30
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23	23	23	M'y 1
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	5	32½	32¼	32½	M'y 1
36⅛	25⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
79½	56⅛	Coca-Cola (⅔e)	4	65	65	65	
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57½	57½	57½	M'y 1
13⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	1	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Apr25
14¼	11¼	Collins & A (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr28
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	1	9	9	9	
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	3	9	9	9	
13¼	11½	Col G & E (.10g)	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (5)	5	35½	35½	35½	
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y 1
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	59½	59½	59½	Apr28
18⅞	16½	Comi Credit (3)	26	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
100	91½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	Apr29
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y 1
9¾	7⅞	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	17	31½	30½	31½	+1¾
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	6	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr25
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	1	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	M'y 1
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	
11¾	9⅛	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr30
7⅜	4⅞	Cons Cop (⅔g)	8	5	5	5	M'y 1
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	24	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	85½	85½	85½	+1½
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr29
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
61⅜	47⅜	Consol Oil (⅛)	26	5	47⅜	47⅜	M'y 1
8¼	6⅛	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	7	7	7	M'y 1
53¾	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Apr30
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y 1
96⅛	62½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	82	82	82	+ ½
13½	12	Container (⅛e)	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	M'y 1
3½	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
103⅛	77	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Apr28
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can (⅓e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
42	30⅜	Cont Ins (1.80a)	7	33¼	33	33¼	— ¼
3¾	2⅞	Cont Motors .10e	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24	17	Cont Oil Del 1½e	7	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (½e)	13	16	15½	16	Apr29
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅜
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¾	Coty Inc (.15e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Apr30
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 1
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 1
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	1	15	15	15	
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Apr29
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (⅓e)	1	10⅜	10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Living Costs Up Sharply In Latin America

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (Wide World-Associated Press) — Effects of the war which long have been commonplace in Europe and which are becoming familiar to Americans are beginning to make themselves felt in the daily lives of Latin Americans, although only nine of their countries are active belligerents.

Eggs sell as high as a dollar a dozen in Panama and most foods have doubled the United States price.

Fuel is rationed at the approach of winter in Argentina. An Argentine must have a priority to get a new car. He is plagued by a rubber and tire shortage. Buenos Aires' downtown brilliance is dimmed at night to save electricity. Theaters are required to close early to save fuel.

Newspapers Shrinking

Argentine newspapers are shrinking for lack of newsprint. Argentine telephone companies have long waiting lists of subscribers because they are unable to get materials to expand facilities. Stores still are well stocked but have little prospect of replenishing many varieties of cotton and silk and many other imported wares.

Great piles of unsalable wheat and corn, whose export to Europe once formed a pillar of Argentine economy, are the visible evidence of the strain. Inflation is threatened because there is an influx of refugee funds and a dearth of commodities.

Argentine exports have reached a new high, $177,000,000 in 1941, but Argentine industry appears depression-bound for want of materials. Britain is buying huge amounts of meat, but grain shipments dropped from 7,000,000 tons in 1940 to less than 4,000,000 tons in 1941 and the outlook for agriculture is gloomy. Food, rent and clothing are soaring.

The plight of Argentina is typical. The shortage of shipping, priorities and conversion of consumer industries to war production in the United States has cut off the import of manufactured goods and the cost of living is soaring.

Many of the agricultural products which Latin America formerly sent to Europe and North America are now considered luxuries which the warring countries cannot afford or cannot take home. Latin America is being asked to produce materials, rubber and other war materials, long left locked in her jungles and mountains.

Lack Machinery

But Latin America is handicapped now by the same shortages in getting the mining machinery, railroad equipment, the ships and the skilled labor needed to develop her resources and make the necessary shifts in her economy.

While the boom in strategic war materials helps, it affects only a part of the population and fails to reach the majority engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Uruguay, across the Rio de la Plata from Argentina, lacks the mineral resources found so profusely in bordering nations and has a market for little but its meat and cattle, shipped to Britain.

Living costs have soared 20 per cent since 1939. Unemployment has risen from lack of coal and materials to operate a few small industries.

In Ecuador, petroleum and mining concession held by Germans and Japanese are idle. Living costs have pushed ahead of the prosperity resulting from better markets for her products now in demand because of allied reverses in the Far East.

Paraguay's flourishing trade in cotton, tobacco, meat, vegetable oils and quebracho extract with Germany has ended. So has her trade with Japan which began from nothing in 1938 and rose to $99,000 last year.

The United States has upped its purchases but has not filled the void, and the closing of Axis stores and factories has created unemployment.

The prospects of turning to mineral resources are poor for lack of equipment. Paraguay must import foodstuffs, crockery, drygoods, glass and paper.

Bolivia's living cost index has zoomed from 100 points in 1931 to 1,158 in December, 1941.

Brazil, second largest cane producer of the western hemisphere, expects to enjoy the fruits of a policy of 10 years by which the national sugar and alcohol institute has directed production and alcohol refining. The institute has done much to solve Brazil's motor fuel problem by requiring the use of alcohol in gasoline.

Conditions in Mexico

In Mexico, permits have been issued for 200 new factories to make steel, paper, cement, chemicals and other products desperately needed in the country. Her assembly plants, if they could get parts, might soon be exporting trucks to the rest of Latin America.

Mexico formerly got sugar from Cuba, but now the whole Cuban crop is pledged to the United States. She also needs corn from the United States, materials for her new factories and materials for new roads and railroads.

A "live-at-home" drive is in progress to raise 80,000,000 more pounds of food in Puerto Rico—fresh vegetables, bananas, potatoes, pork, poultry, meat and eggs. Imports of rice, a staple in the Puerto Rican diet, canned vegetables and many foods are to be cut sharply.

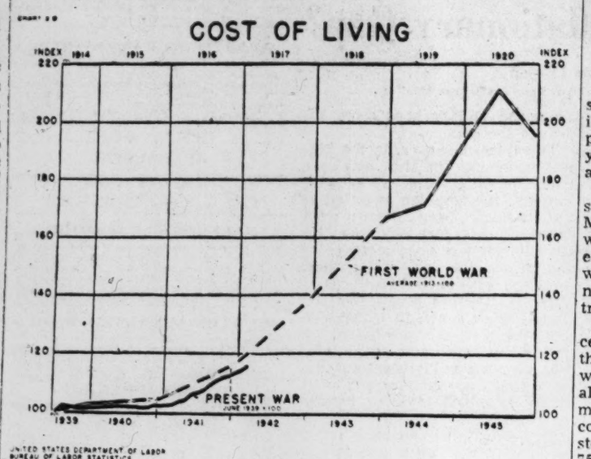
Panama has a boom in the demand for labor because of canal and military construction, but farm implements are needed to supply food and the Government has had to move to impose price ceilings.

A Central American country, Nicaragua, imported 60 per cent of her foreign purchases from the United States before the war. Now she gets 84 per cent from that source. But priorities and shipping are threats to the supply. The war has reduced coffee and cotton exports.

Costa Rica's coffee and sugar has piled up. She is increasing production of vegetables and cereals and has signed contracts for domestic factories to make glass, paint, hats, textiles and rubber goods.

In general, the same story applies to Honduras and Guatemala, backed up surpluses and an effort to turn to new economic resources.

Living Cost Rise Seen Closely Following World War I Pattern



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, the cost-of-living index, as shown in the accompanying chart prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, has followed closely the rising pattern of the first World War. The newly promulgated general price-control program seeks to level off the rise at March, 1942, levels.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The relation between wartime production and profit is a problem very much discussed in these days. Almost every other day one hears the statement that the workers would make even more strenuous efforts in factory and workshop if they could be satisfied that their greater exertion would not simply be helping to swell their employer's profits. Such an attitude is very largely the result of what has actually been happening in the past, particularly the remembrance of the huge profits which some sections of business and industry made during the first World War.

Here, obviously, is an instance which proves the rule that much might be accomplished if only there existed more confidence between employers and employed. The kind of team work which is essential to the successful running of Britain's war industries depends very largely upon a frank statement of the facts, not merely to the shareholders but also to all who are "on the job." And such a statement should also be accompanied by explanations which carry conviction.

This is or should be all the easier since there exists a very wide difference between the "freedom-to-profit-as-you-will" which existed during the years 1914-1918 and the present system whereby profits are severely restricted by government checks, especially through heavy taxation.

In addition, there appear to be many wrong conceptions among the general public as to the profits which are actually being made by the leading firms at the present time.

Profits Confusing

Confusion often arises, even among the unprejudiced, from the fact that the term "profits" is used so loosely. Gross and net profits are frequently treated indiscriminately; and since it is assumed that the greater the turnover or the amount of work done the greater the "profit," criticisms are put forward which are based upon halftruths or undigested facts.

Unfortunately, for the manufacturer and industrialist, it does not follow that because gross profits have been increasing, net profits have also increased. For, from gross profits, must be deducted charges covering such items as depreciation, provision for renewals, war damage, taxation, etc., before the true position is realized. In fact, when these deductions have been made, it has been found in many cases that net profits have been very much less.

Investigations recently carried out by one financial expert showed that in case of a number of representative companies, although gross profits had increased 27 per cent, net profits had fallen by more than 12 per cent. In other words, it would have been wrong to have concluded that harder work and increased output had meant better financial returns for these owners or the allocation of larger sums to their reserves.

The figures for the years 1940 and 1941 were compared, but it is a fair assumption that the change for the present year will hardly be in the direction of an increase of net profits.

In considering the items which make the difference between gross and net profits so great, it should be rememoered that taxation has increased 15 per cent in the period considered, that owing to the speedup of work under war conditions, depreciation costs have been raised 38 per cent and that War Damage Insurance is up 80 per cent. (This insurance, it should also be noted, cannot be allowed for in a firm's assessment for taxation.) In addition, all a company earns above its prewar or standard level is swallowed up in E. P. T. (Excess Profits Tax).

Dividends Clarified

An attack might also be made upon the dividends on some ordinary shares recently announced. Figures such as 10 per cent, 12 per cent, or even 15 per cent (but less income-tax at 10 shillings in the pound sterling) have appeared in the press. Closer examination, however, show that these dividends are really at rates of 4 to 6 per cent, and they are in businesses which run far greater risks than in the case of War Loan at 2½ to 3 per cent.

It might also be pointed out that nowadays companies are paying to the tax collector from £12 10s. to £4 for every £1 which finds its way to the shareholder.

Enough Shoes Seen for Duration But Number of Styles Must Be Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Civilians will have adequate shoes for the duration of the war but to conserve leather the number of styles must be reduced drastically, A. G. Spring, War Production Board shoe and leather special advisor, said at the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association meeting at the Hotel Commodore.

Advising more than 500 representatives of the shoe manufacturing industry, Mr. Spring said:

"There will be no shortage of good, serviceable shoes, for more pairs of shoes were manufactured in the first three months of 1942 than in the same time a year ago when a new record was established.

"But leather must be conserved so the War Labor Board asks that you (shoe manufacturers) reduce the number of styles and save scrap leather. Frugality must be the watchword."

He added that domestic cattle hides for the shoe industry will reach 18,750,000 for this year, approximately 1,000,000 more than in 1941.

Major Joseph W. Byron, chief of the leather and shoe section of the War Production Board, urged that every assistance be given Russia, especially in sole leather.

"A Russian committee interviewed me in Washington last July in quest of leather," he explained. "They told of the terrific shortage in shoes and hides but smugly I said that the American soldier should come first. But as I started to explain, one of the group interrupted me saying: 'Major Byron, after all, our boys are doing the fighting.' They got the leather."

NEW YORK (AP)—For the next six months, the average man will be able to buy good shoes (real leather, real rubber), but after that it's purely a guess as to what he'll be walking around on.

This picture of the nation's shoe situation was drawn by Jesse Adler, New York shoeman and director of the National Shoe Retailers Association.

"The leather we used to get is going to the Army and Navy," he said. "Because of stock on hand, we can handle the situation until late in the fall. From there on, shoes will be of inferior quality."

Here is his past-present-future outline of the industry:

In 1941, the shoemen's top year, 118,000,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured; of that number, 16,000,000 were bought by the Government for the armed forces.

HOLC to Refund Or Pay Off Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation announced that $875,000,000 of its bonds either will be paid off in cash or refunded into Treasury securities on July 1.

The bonds are the corporation's 2¼ per cent, Series G bonds of July 1, 1944.

John H. Fahey, Chairman, said the corporation had $300,000,000 available to pay for the bonds and the remaining $575,000,000 would be borrowed from the Treasury, repayable at about $20,000,000 per month out of the regular payments received by the corporation on its home mortgages.

After the retirement or refunding of these bonds, the corporation's outstanding bonds will total about $2,109,000,000.

Wheat in Storage Sets Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture department reported that stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, and on farms totaled 441,554,000 bushels on April 1. The largest on record, these stocks were more than twice the 1931-39 average. Stocks on the same date last year totaled 323,426,000 bushels.

Corporation Earnings

Quarter Ended March 31

	Net Earnings 1942	Net Earnings 1941	Net Per Com. Shr. 1942	Net Per Com. Shr. 1941
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	$1,301,097	$1,572,774	$.66	$.88
American Stove	219,879	245,589	.59	.45
Calumet & Hecla	188,423	279,486	.09	.14
Climax Molybdenum Co.	2,048,892	1,844,925	.81	.73
Commercial Solvents	547,181	556,992	.21	.21
Consol. Gas, El. Light & Power Co. (Balt.)	1,771,321	1,779,351	1.24	1.25
Cont. Diamond Fiber	106,911	130,163	.24	.29
Copperweld Steel	199,119	331,818	.33	.59
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	1,411,197	1,788,729	1.32	1.82
Houston Oil Co.	512,689	425,280	*1.43	*1.18
Industrial Rayon	652,284	683,351	.80	2.13
Inland Steel Co.	3,528,089	3,469,046	1.55	.75
Link-Belt Co.	580,268	566,355	.77	.23
Marshall Field & Co.	794,212	865,739	.29	.34
Mengel Co.	180,440	184,442	.33	.65
National Oil Products	187,350	139,707	.87	.44
Pennsylvania Glass Sand	189,036	181,829	.46	.28
Shell Union Oil Corp.	4,036,546	3,821,794	.36	.64
Standard Products Co.	135,363	195,025	.45	.64
Symington-Gould Corp.	219,613	190,693	.21	(.23)
Studebaker Corp.	207,584	180,455	.09	.08
Western Auto Supply	497,389	368,289	.66	.35
Year Ended March 31				
Pacific Lighting Corp.	$.312,393	$.337,587	3.30	3.32

*On preferred stock. †On smaller number of shares.

Prices Tumble For Livestock Due to Ceilings

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO, May 2—The livestock market's most severe setback in recent months of steady rise to peak price levels of the past few years greeted renewed vigor of the anti-inflation drive this week.

Clamping of ceilings on wholesale and retail meat charges as of March, when live market prices were somewhat below those quoted early this week, was a blow, which, while more or less expected, could not be taken without unsettling the trade.

Livestock buyers who were uncertain as to the full meaning of the blanket price ceilings and were unable to tell just what actually would be done to meat prices, made every effort to reduce their costs. As a result, good to choice steers and yearlings dropped 50 to 75 cents and in some cases $1 per hundredweight, while hogs lost 25 to 40 cents. With lamb and mutton exempt from the ceiling order, fat lambs gained 20 to 35 cents.

The immediate reaction of the livestock trade to the ceiling regulations, while one of uncertainty and nervousness, favored quick acceptance in the spirit of patriotism. However, after thorough study, some interests pointed out injustices which they thought would result.

The National Livestock Exchange appealed to Price Administrator Henderson that ceiling limits on beef as of March were unfair because March is a month of meat holidays on account of the Lenten season. Charles R. Rice, president of the exchange, suggested any week in April would be a more fair basis for meat producers on which to place ceiling limits on beef. Livestock men said diminished demand during the Lenten period normally affects meat prices, although choice and prime steers maintained a steadily upward course during the month this year.

This was also true in the hog market. Before the reaction, the average of choice and prime steers was almost $1 per hundredweight over the level at the close of March and almost $2 over that at first of March. The hog average was about 50 cents over the March level.

With this week's setback, however, hogs and most cattle dipped to the lowest level in almost a month. All livestock have been substantially above parity for some time and thus would be affected by any blanket ceiling ruling limiting farm commodities. Although the power to limit farm commodities prices to 110 per cent of parity rest with the Government, this has not been used directly as yet.

Bank Director

Winthrop L. Carter

Elected a director of the Second National Bank of Boston. Mr. Carter is President of the Nashua Gummmed & Coated Paper Co.

Boston Threatened With an Embargo On Wool Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—An embargo on wool shipments to the Boston area was threatened by the Office of Defense Transportation unless dealers, shippers, co-operatives and mills "do everything within their power to prevent arrival of more wool than they can handle without delay."

In a statement emphasizing increasing need of the armed services for warehouse facilities and the necessity for prompt release of freight cars used in carrying wool, Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director, declared:

"While it is hoped that voluntary co-operation of shippers and receivers will eliminate the necessity of an embargo on wool shipments to the Boston area, it should be clearly understood by all concerned that such action will be taken promptly and decisively if any signs of trouble appear.

"Mills must not utilize storage space in Boston needed for incoming wools," Mr. Eastman declared, "but must take delivery of wools immediately upon notification of dealers and co-operatives."

Wools destined for Boston should be stored at intermediate transit points when necessary to relieve Boston facilities at the season's peak, Mr. Eastman said. He cautioned that the situation not only in Boston but also in the wool-producing areas of the West would be kept under constant scrutiny by ODT and a close check would be made on the loading and unloading of cars by shippers and consignees.

Road Association Elects C. D. Hart As New Chairman

CHICAGO (AP)—Freight loss and damage payments made by the railroads of the United States and Canada in 1941 totaled $23,438,536, an increase of 11.3 per cent over the preceding year, but their ratio to gross freight revenues for the year was the lowest in history.

This was reported by A. E. Pasman, Cleveland, chairman of the freight claim division of the Association of American Railroads, to his organization's annual convention.

Mr. Pasman said the increase in payments reflected to a large extent the rise of 24.2 per cent in carloadings of manufactured products and miscellaneous freight last year.

Convention delegates elected C. D. Hart, Topeka, Kan., as chairman to succeed Mr. Pasman. Mr. Hart is assistant general claim agent of the Santa Fe Railroad. J. J. McManus of St. Paul, Minn., was elected First Vice-Chairman, and J. M. Heath of Philadelphia, Second Vice-Chairman.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings during the coming week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are the following:

Monday, May 4

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. ($5 Pfd. and Com.) (9:15 a. m.).
Coca-Cola Co. (Com. and Cl. "A") (10 a. m.).
Coca-Cola International Corp. (Cl. "A" and Com.) (11 a. m.).
General Motors Corp ($5 Pfd. and Com.) 4 p. m.).
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Simonds Saw & Steel Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Tuesday, May 5

Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., Inc. (6 p. c. Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Brown Shoe Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Collins & Aikman Corp. (5 p. c. Pfd. and Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Cushman's Sons, Inc. (7 p. c. 1st Pfd.) 10 a. m.).
Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.) (11a a. m.).
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Purity Bakeries Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
St. Joseph Lead Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.
Timken Roller Bearing Co. (Com.) (1 p. m.).

Wednesday, May 6

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Champion Paper & Fiber Co. (Pfd. and Com.) (3 p. m.).
Federal Light & Traction Co. ($6 Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Flintkote Co. ($4.50 Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Phelps Dodge Corp. (Com.) (12 M.).

Thursday, May 7

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. (2:28 Pfd.) (12 M.).
May Department Stores Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Friday, May 8

Radio Corp. of America (1st Pfd. and Pfd. "B").

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 2½s 72-67	100.22	100.22	100.22

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	104.6	104.6	104.6

New York City Bonds

$ 3s 80	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
8 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79	79	79
11 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68¾	68½	68¾
41 Am&For P5s 2030	64	64	64
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
22 AmT&T 3s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	91	91	91
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92½	92½	92½
5 A C Line cit 4s 52	69	68¾	69
1 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
5 A C Line 5s 45	100	99¾	100
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	97½	97½	97½
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	62¼	61⅞	61⅞
1 B&O 90 st A	30¾	30¾	30¾
33 B&O cv 60 st	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
1 B&O 4s 48	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52⅜	52¾	52¾
22 B&O S W 50 st	42	41¾	42
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	107½	107½	107½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	128½	128½	128½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	32¾	32¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Buf R&P 57 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	8	8	8
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
2 Can Pac 5s 54	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	108	108	108
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72½	72½	72½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77	77
2 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	19	19	19
16 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102¼	101⅝	101⅝
36 Chi&Alton 3s 49	23¼	21⅞	22
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78	78	78
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78	78	78
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87½	87¼	87½
1 ChiGt West 4s 88	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 CMSP&P 5s 75	16	16	16
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2½	2½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	49¼	49¼	49¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 36	40	40	40
22 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22⅝	22½	22⅝
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	52¼	52¼	52¼
6 CRI&P Rev 4½s 60	3½	3½	3½
6 CRI&P 4s 88	26¾	26¼	26¼
7 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14½	14½	14½
7 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
5 Chi&W Ind 4s 52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
15 Childs Co 5s 43	47	45½	47
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Col & So 4½s 80	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87½	87½	87½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	84	84	84
3 Con Edis 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Con Edis 3½s 66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	29	29	29
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	87⅞	87¾	87¾
34 D & R G 4s 36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 D & R G West 5s 55	4	4	4
8 D & R G West 5s 78	19¼	19	19
10 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Erie 4½s 37	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Erie 4½s 2015	48	47¾	47¾
5 Erie 4s 95	91⅝	91¾	91¾
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11	11	11
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97½	97½	97½
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46½	46½	46½
86 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15⅝	14¾	14¾
20 Ill Cen 4s 52	52½	52½	52½
15 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	47¾	48
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Ill Cen 4½s 66	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
22 IC¾CSL¾NO 5 63A	51¾	51½	51¾
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	103¾	104
10 Int Cer 1st 5½s 52	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
4 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	98	98	98
46 Int T&T 4½s 52	52½	51¾	52
68 Int T&T 5s 55	54¼	53½	54
1 FCP1S & Mem 4s 36	46	46	46
5 Lac Gas 6s 42A	100	100	100
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	100	100	100
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79½	79½	79½
1 Lac Gas 6s D	78	78	78
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	100½	100½	100½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	67½	67½	67½
7 Leh al NY 4½s 50	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	43	43	43
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	37½	37½	37½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Manati Sug 4s 47	49	49	49
5 Midland Ry 4½s 42	52½	51½	52½
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13½	13¾
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	42	42
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	32½	32¼	32½
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ctf	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 NY&Q'nsE&P 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54¾	54¾
42 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	50	50¼
9 NYC cn 4s 98	52½	52½	52½
2 NYC 3½s 46	96½	96½	96½
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59¼	59	59
15 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67¼	67	67½
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	58½	58½	58½
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	40	40
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
3 NY Steam 3½s 63	103	103	103
13 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	34½	34	34
7 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	28	28	28
31 Nor Pac 2047	67¾	66½	67⅛
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¾	75⅛	75⅝
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	44	44
106 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	8	8	8
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	58½	58½	58½
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	40	40
5 NY O&W gen 4s 92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
11 Utah P & L 5s 44	97¾	97¼	97¾
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	106⅞	107
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85½	85½
10 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Wabash 4s 81 wi	45½	45½	45½
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Warren Bros 6s 41	102½	102½	102½
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 West Shore 4s 2361	44½	44½	44½
3 Westn Md 4s 52	90	90	90
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 48	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Western Un 5s 51	84	84	84
1 Western Un 5s 60	82	82	82
1 Western Un 4½s 50	81½	81⅞	81½
2 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72-Feb	69½	69½	69½
12 Australia 5s 55	64½	63½	63½
1 Australia 4½s 58	58½	58½	58½
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Brazil 6½s 27-57	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
3 Canada 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
3 Canada 4s 67	95½	95½	95½
5 Canada 2¾s 45	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
12 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
71 Cuba 4½s 77	82	81¾	82
1 Denmark 4½s 62	32	32	32
1 Medellin Mun 6½s54	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15¾	15¼	15¼
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	12	12	12
20 Peru 7s 59	13¾	13¾	13¾
32 Peru 1st 6s 60	13½	13¾	13¾
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¾	13¼	13¾
15 Rio Cr do Sul 7s 66	15	15	15
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	64½	64½	64½

Bond Sales (in dollars): total today 1,816,000; previous day 8,319,700; week ago 3,271,000; year ago 4,187,800; two years ago 2,567,000. Jan. 1 to date 826,831,750; Year ago 797,601,975; two years ago 586,534,500.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
100 Alum Co Am (1e)	81¼	81	81¼
50 Alum Co Am pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
10 Alum Ltd (hl)	77	77	77
60 Am Cyan B	30¼		30½
1500 Am Gas & El (1.60a)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
70 Am Gas & El pf(4½)	87¾	87¾	87¾
200 Am Light & T (1.20)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
50 Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Am Meal Kap (.25g†)	2	2	2
150 Am Superpow 1 pf	38¾	38¼	38¾
100 Am Superpow pf	2	2	2
80 Appal El Pow pf(4½)	92	91

Million Farmers Vote Today on Wheat Marketing Quotas

Textile Institute Head Asks Amendments to Price Ceilings

ATLANTA, May 2 (AP)—Amended price ceilings, to forestall financial loss by textile plants changed over to unfamiliar production by the war conversion program, were advocated today by Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

In an address prepared for the 46th annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Dr. Murchison said the bulk of all cotton output was being shifted to war and civilian necessities under direction of the War Production Board, and establishment of price ceilings from mill to retailer placed the industry's full weight behind the war effort.

War Needs First

Cotton mills, without exception, are agreed that their first duty is to see that the requirements of the armed forces are met as fully and as promptly as possible, Dr. Murchison continued, and after that the civilian necessities as determined by the Government.

Price ceilings, he argued, should take into consideration sharp increases in operating costs resulting from the enforced conversion of equipment to military and civilian needs. He cited as examples the change over of many mills from making fabrics such as bed ticks, denims, cottonades, draperies and other cotton textiles to manufacture of coarse bagging materials for packing agricultural commodities, and observed mills covered by the price-pegging order now are faced by an abrupt rise in costs as a result of the change over. To alleviate this, he said, price ceilings should be extended on the fabrics they are forced to make.

Cotton textile ceilings already established, he explained, are based on the average cost of mills specializing on given types of fabrics They do not take into consideration those mills which must now make goods altogether different from those usually produced.

"Profits," he said, "are too often confused with inflation, which such is not the case since profits invariably lead to increased productivity which in itself is a deterrent to inflationary forces. Most of these profits will soon flow back into the Federal Treasury and will help to offset the tremendous costs of war. This, by the way, is the most painless way I know of extracting revenue from the economic system."

Cone New President

Under regular association succession, first vice-president Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C., advances to the presidency, succeeding W. N. Banks of Grantville, Ga., Hugh M. Comer of Sylacauga, Ala., becomes first vice-president.

Mr. Banks told the group the nation's war effort must be implemented by adoption of a general sales tax, suspension of the 40-hour week, elimination of strikes and lock-outs, and assurance of a margin of profit for industry so that it could pay taxes.

Ed Lipscomb, advertising director of the National Cotton Council of America, asserted the war had brought responsibilities which the cotton industry may never experience again, as well as opportunities which there are no reasons to expect again.

"Here is a situation in which consumers are forced to come to cotton; a situation in which they have to wear what the cotton industry can make available to them. . . . But there is more to the story. Consumers do have to wear cotton today, but they don't have to like it. They have to wear it now, but they don't have to keep wearing cotton tomorrow.

"In those two sentences we sum up the fundamental job of the cotton promotion program for the duration of the war. Will consumers look upon cotton during the war period as an unwelcome, but necessary, sacrifice to be abandoned at the earliest opportunity—or will they embrace it and learn to love it? Sacrifice or happy discovery? That is the decision to which the promotion program must direct its major attention."

General Motors Suspends Making Automobile Parts

DETROIT (AP)—C. E. Wilson, General Motors President, announced the corporation would suspend the manufacture of automotive service parts of all kinds indefinitely until a punitive order against GM by the War Production Board "can be properly clarified."

Mr. Wilson's statement was the first for the corporation since the WPB ordered GM to stop making auto parts for 90 days because of alleged violation of an order to conserve critical materials.

Mr. Wilson said the WPB order, brought "on account of minor technical violations of certain material orders in one plant" brings to a head the "difficulty of operating the corporation's many plants under the impractical, confusing and contradictory material orders of various sections of the War Production Board."

The WPB order charged that the Ternstedt Manufacturing division of General Motors used considerable quantities of scarce chrome steel and aluminum in the manufacture of "bright work," decorative moldings, radiator grills and other body hardware for automobiles, in direct violation of regulations.

"The corporation's only purpose in producing service material during the past nine months has been to make available such material to its car owners and to keep as many of its employees working as possible pending the complete re-tooling of its plants for war procution," Mr. Wilson said.

Mr. Wilson said that due to GM's rapid progress in war production, any employees laid off because of this curtailment would be re-employed shortly.

U. S. Loan Rate On Wheat Is $1.14 Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced its basic loan rate on 1942-grown wheat would be $1.14 a bushel at the farm.

The corresponding rate for 1941 wheat was 98 cents.

The loan program is contingent upon grower approval of wheat marketing quotas on which a referendum is being held today by the Agriculture Department in 40 states. Upwards of a million farmers are eligible to vote. Last year farmers voted 81 per cent in favor of control.

The Crop Control Act requires that loans not be made in event the quotas are rejected.

The basic loan rate is the equivalent of 85 per cent of the parity price of wheat, which was $1.335 April 15.

Loan Rates Vary

Actual loan rates vary according to grade of the wheat and its place of storage. Rates would be highest at terminal markets and lowest at far-distant points from those markets, reflecting transportation and other costs involved in moving the grain from the farm to the market.

Loan rates at selected terminal markets would be as follows:

No. 2 hard winter wheat—at Kansas City, $1.27, at Omaha, $1.27, at Chicago, $1.32, at Gulf points, $1.34.

No. 1 soft white wheat—at Portland, Ore., $1.21.

No. 2 red winter wheat—at Chicago, $1.32 and at St. Louis, $1.32.

No. 1 dark northern spring wheat—at Minneapolis, $1.32.

The department also announced loan rates on 1942 crops of rye, barley and grain sorghum. The rate for rye at all locations will be 60 cents a bushel, on rye grading No. 2 or better.

Barley loan rates, except in the far western states, will be 55 cents a bushel for No. 1, 54 cents for No. 2, 52 cents for No. 3, 49.9 cents for No. 4, and 45 cents for No. 5, with a discount of two cents a bushel for barley grading mixed.

Rate for Barley

The loan rate for barley stored in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington will be five cents a bushel higher than the above rates.

Grain sorghum loan rates will be 55 cents a bushel for No. 1, 53 cents for No. 2, 50 cents for No. 3, and 45 cents for No. 4, less the discount of two cents a bushel for mixed grades.

The department said all growers who comply with their AAA acreage allotment would be eligible for loans.

A storage allowance of seven cents a bushel will be allowed by the department in addition to the loan value for wheat stored on the farm. This allowance will be offered in advance of the loan to stimulate the construction of new storage facilities and for repair of old bins.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In April 25 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended April 25, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

At 98.6 per cent of the 1926 level the index reached the highest point since September, 1928. In the past month the all-commodity index has advanced slightly more than 1 per cent and is nearly 19 per cent higher than it was a year ago at this time.

Food prices rose sharply during the week. Fruit and vegetables increased 4.3 per cent. Meats rose 1.1 per cent. Cocoa advanced 5.8 per cent and eggs 3.4 per cent. Prices were higher for butter and rice. Cattle feed prices rose more than 6 per cent.

(1926=100)	Apr. 25 1942	Apr. 18 1942	P.C. Changes to Apr. 25, '42 from Apr. 18 1942	Apr. 26 1941
All commodties	98.6	98.3	+ 0.3	+18.8
Farm products	104.8	105.2	— 0.4	+41.0
Foods	99.6	98.6	+ 1.0	+27.5
Hides & leather	119.8	119.8		+14.4
Textile products	97.0	97.0		+20.2
Fuel & light mtls	78.5	78.1	+ 0.5	+ 6.8
Metal & products	103.9	103.9		+ 6.1
Bldg materials	108.8	110.8		+ 8.7
Chem & allied	97.1	97.1		+17.6
Housefurnish'gs	104.4	104.4		+14.0
Misc commod	90.0	89.6	+ 0.4	+14.8
Raw materials	100.4	99.9	+ 0.5	+30.2
Semimnfd atcls	92.6	92.7	— 0.1	+ 8.7
Manufact prods	98.9	98.6	+ 0.3	+15.3
Com other than farm products	97.3	96.9	+ 0.4	+14.5
Com other than farm and foods	95.6	95.5	+ 0.1	+11.0

Wayne Pump to Refund War Profits to Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Ben F. Geyer, President of the Wayne Pump Company, here, has done his bit to scotch claims that industry seeks to profit from the war. He has just announced that his company "will refund to the U. S. Government any net profits after taxes, for this year, which exceed the company's net profits average after taxes, for the last five years." The company normally does an annual business of around $12,000,000, but conversion to war production has boosted that considerably.

Heads U. S. Chamber

Associated Press

Eric A. Johnston

Elected President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the close of the organization's annual meeting at Chicago, succeeding Albert W. Hawkes. Mr. Johnston is a Spokane, Wash., business executive.

Youngstown Sheet Quarter Net Equals $1.41 Common Share

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Gross business increased, but higher taxes and other costs cut Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.'s first quarter net profit to $2,576,579, equal after preferred dividends to $1.41 a common share, the company's consolidated income account showed.

This compares with net of $4,576,197, equal to $2.61 a share in the 1941 first quarter and with $4,886,020, equal to $3.65 in the 1937 first quarter, when business volume was at a much lower level.

Profits from operations after deducting charges for maintenance and repairs of plants, miscellaneous taxes and other operating expenses were $13,347,076 for the three months, against $9,613,300 a year ago.

Federal income taxes and excess profits taxes accounted for more than half of the gross profit, $7,700,000 being provided for that purpose. This included $2,320,500 provided for nominal income and surtax and $5,379,500 for excess profits taxes. In last year's first quarter, $2,305,200 was provided for these tax items.

Steel Industry Nets 6.2 Cents On Each Sales Dollar

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry netted 6.2 cents on each sales dollar during 1941 on the biggest volume on record, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. For 1940, the net was 8.1 cents on the dollar.

Total sales last year were 50 per cent ahead of 1940, the institute said, because of defense and war demands, at $5,260,000,000, compared with $3,489,000,000 and the previous week of $3,800,000,000 in the first world war year of 1918.

Earnings in 1942, the institute said, were expected to drop further.

Pay rolls in 1941 amounted to $1,679,000,000, compared with $1,180,000,000 in 1940, the totals including some steel company subsidiaries which do not make iron and steel products.

The institute estimated dividend payments to stockholders at $167,000,000 or about 10 cents to each dollar of pay rolls, compared with $138,000,000, or 11.7 cents, in 1940.

Net earnings in 1941 were figured at $327,328,000, after taxes, compared with $281,228,000 in 1940. That would make last year's aggregate net the largest since 1929, when earnings totaled $455,000,000, although the 1941 output was 35 per cent greater than in that so-called boom year.

Department Store Sales Tip 13 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended April 25 were 13 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended April 18 sales were 15 per cent above last year and in the four weeks ended April 25 they averaged 9 per cent above a similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, percentage increases last week over a year ago included:

Boston, 20; New York, 8; Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 18; Richmond, 26; Atlanta, 15; Chicago, 14; Kansas City, 12; Dallas, 7; and San Francisco, 13 per cent.

Pepsi-Cola Estimates Net $2,701,000 Before Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter S. Mack, Jr., President of the Pepsi-Cola Co., estimated the concern's consolidated net earnings for the first quarter of the year, before Federal and Canadian taxes, were $2,701,000 compared with $2,027,000 in the like period of 1941.

Mr. Mack said that after taxes at the 1941 rate, the net for the March quarter figured at $1,260,000, and that no attempt had been made to estimate taxes under proposals now pending.

The company president said that rationing had slowed down the company's normal sales increase but pointed out that in Great Britain, "despite the greater shortage of many essential materials," sales during the past year were up [illegible] per cent.

Can President's Measures Fill Inflationary Gap?

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

It is inevitable that the newly announced anti-inflation program of the Government should meet some adverse comment. It could hardly be otherwise. It deals with a new situation in this country—new in the sense that a direct all-out effort is to be made to live on a minimum of peacetime goods in order to produce a maximum of war material—new also in the endeavor to recapture excess spending money made available by the Government's war effort.

Criticism of the methods about to be adopted should be straightforward and constructive. There is certainly no need to wait for the machinery to function in order to point to an apparent lack of controls or possible leaks in the piping. At least, one could be more ready with improved or substitute apparatus if the new price system does not do all that its originators hope for.

Effectiveness of Controls

The world has seen examples of inflation and has had the opportunity of examining the effectiveness or otherwise of such controls as have been tried. This column last week ventured to enumerate some which experience would seem to prove could be effective. The program of the Administration in presenting seven points of attack upon the forces that make for rising prices recognizes the major elements that should be subjected to control.

What critics believe the program lacks is a bold and realistic procedure for clamping down the increased spending power accruing to a large portion of the 53,000,000 gainfully-employed persons. As was stated by the writer last week, the place to curtail public spending is where in the aggregate the excess buying power is. That buying power is to be found among the vast millions of workers who earn less than—let us say—$4,000 a year. It is not a popular course to advocate. And the President did not advocate it. If he believed the implications of Leon Henderson's statement that inflation can only be stopped "by measures which will eliminate the occasion for increased income payments on the one hand, and narrow the gap by withdrawing excess purchasing power on the other," his recommendations do not show it.

He did advise the adoption of one popular move, however; a $25,000 ceiling on salaries. While this proposal may be a desirable social objective during wartime, it can hardly be regarded as effective in closing the inflationary gap. It would affect no more than about 50,000 persons, or 1-10 of 1 per cent of the gainfully employed, and it has been estimated that if all excess incomes above $25,000 were taken by taxation it would bring in only $600,000,000 more than is already being paid by this group. The recommendation is probably a good political stroke, however, since it is understood to have originated with the C. I. O., which broached it not long ago before a Congressional Committee.

The Inflationary Gap

The excess purchasing power of which the OPA administrator speaks when he discusses the inflationary gap is put at $17,000,000,000, and may be at the rate of $21,000,000,000 by the end of the year. Price ceilings do not immobilize this tremendous sum nor bottle up its explosive power. That is presumed to be done by rationing and taxation of corporations and individuals, while voluntary war savings is urged as a means of draining off more of the public's spendable income.

The other suggestions covering fixing of rents, taxation of state and local bonds and limitations on credit are hardly likely to push the objective much nearer. The 94 per cent flat tax on all excess profits of corporations approved by the House Ways and Means Committee should be decidedly effective in recapturing war profits. If adopted it would pretty nearly represent the limit which could be extracted, while leaving some surplus out of which to care for contingencies, expansion and perhaps some return to the owners.

To return, however, to the biggest loopholes in the barricade which the Chief Executive is trying to erect: the omission of an effective means for keeping down wage increases or bigger pay rolls; the omission of any specific taxes on the great bulk of the nation's workers, of whom two-thirds to three-fourths are practically free from income taxes. It is the buying power of this portion of the population which carries the inflation threat. The President does not want to disturb the time and a half wage payments to labor because that would decrease workers' incomes—and yet it is excess income in general that he wishes to bottle up.

Bottling Up Buying Power

Broadening of the tax base by reducing exemptions still further would be one means of reaching the great mass of incomes as would a sales tax. But siphoning off a portion of this buying power does not now commend itself in Administration circles as politically wise or socially desirable. Nevertheless, with a war budget in 1943 of $70,000,000,000, the cold facts of the situation point to the inescapable conclusion that taxing the rich and the well-to-do will not meet the situation. Inflation will leak over and seep through such a flimsy dam—unless—and here we have an imponderable—unless the American people voluntarily refrain from spending as usual for civilian goods.

The economic truism that shrinking goods supply and expanding consumer income will inevitably push up prices can hardly be emphasized too much. Since we cannot have more products, we must have less free money or face an economic crisis. But, says the observer, won't price freezing keep the price level stable. History shows freezing of prices is ineffectual, unless the causes of price inflation is removed. Wages are a most important component of prices. And factory wage rates have risen 45 per cent since the war began while the cost of living is up about 13 per cent. It would not appear from this that higher wages are now required to offset higher living costs.

That Overall Price Ceiling

The overall price ceiling now imposed might function as well as does the Canadian experiment, if some ceiling on wages, but tied to the cost of living, were fixed, as is the case across the border. But unions are adamant in opposing wage fixing and the President argues for voluntary agreement and expects patriotic cooperation. The fact that he asked for wage stabilization indicated that he felt no wage increases should be granted while the war lasted except as to adjustment of inequalities. This leaves the War Labor Board as the final adjuster of wages and it remains to be seen if the Board adheres to the intent or the letter of the President's anti-inflation message.

The question of parity prices for farmers may get a further airing in Congress, but the farm bloc still is arguing for 110 per cent of parity. That the above-parity figure sought is decidedly inflationary is shrugged off by farm legislators who argue that it takes a 110 per cent ceiling to produce a 100 per cent average.

Taken as a whole, the program is a hopeful augury that eventually no stone will be left unturned in the fight to keep prices stable. In one of the greatest economic undertakings ever undertaken by a free people, it would be surprising if a thoroughly effective remedy for inflation could be drawn at once full-fledged from the government hoppers. Undoubtedly there will be inequalities and maladjustments to be taken care of from time to time. But though the machinery creak, American ingenuity will find ever better ways to deal adequately with each new situation. In this one, patience and co-operation by every citizen is counted on to see it through.

Ice Cream Manufacturers Limited To 20 Different Flavors by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP) — With hot weather just setting in, the war has caught up with the ice cream industry.

The War Production Board, in general instructions issued as conservation measures, limited manufacturers to 20 different flavors of ice cream and two flavors of sherbet or ices, and prohibited sales of more than two flavors a month in 5-cent cups.

At the same time, the Board asked butter producers to co-operate in plans for purchasing cream only three days a week in any one area.

Only two grades of ice cream may be manufactured in any one state, the instructions said, with not more than 10 flavors produced in either grade. Production of novelty ice cream was limited to five types or flavors each month.

WPB said the restrictions on flavors would cut down the size of manufacturers' stocks and conserve large quantities of containers.

Butter producers were forbidden to pack half and quarter pounds in cardboard, and one wrapping was prescribed for all butter sold at retail.

The industry also was told to discontinue the use of advertising circulars and inserts in retail packages.

Ice cream manufacturers must, such as the railroads or trucks to serve scattered trade, the instructions said.

Shipping Lags Seen Furniture Sales Spur

CHICAGO (AP)—The possibility of shipping delays in the future as the nation's war effort makes increasing demands upon transportation facilities has spurred buyers at the National Defense Home Furnishings Market, Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart, said.

The special wartime furniture showing, featuring springless chairs and other articles carrying out the 66 per cent reduction in use of metals in furniture manufacturing, brought about a favorable volume of order writing, Mr. Whiting said.

The mart president said the furniture business as a whole was in a favorable wartime condition, and able to perform adequately three primary tasks: 1, supplying its regular trade; 2, providing extra furnishings for defense housing, and, 3, conversion of a part of its facilities for direct war manufacture.

Freedom from priority restriction on many of its principal materials, and advance stocking of its retail warehouses have contributed to the favorable situation,

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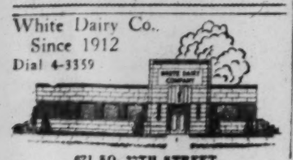

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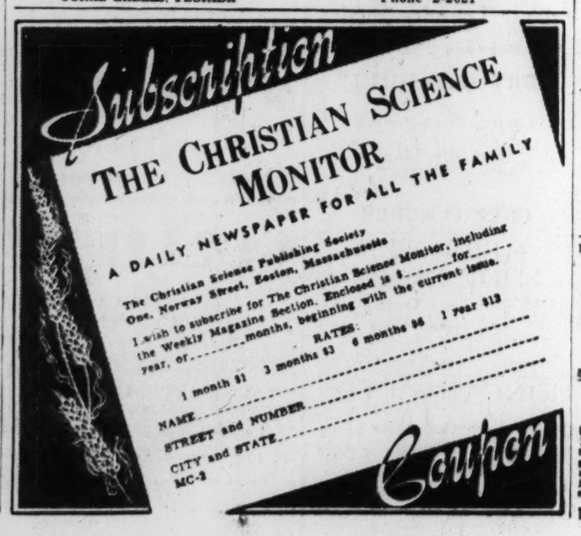
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"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
925 CENTRAL Phone 6165

ST. PETERSBURG

(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Southern Dairies — *Sealtest*
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

arnan's
MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST. NORTH
Fertilizers, Feeds, Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies
SPAULDING'S
1921 Fifth Avenue South
Phone 7516

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832. 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 930 5TH AVE.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1108
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Order Your Mother's Day Flowers From
POWELL'S INC.- *Florist*
412 TAMPA STREET
Phone 2524 Tampa, Florida

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

WEST PALM BEACH

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

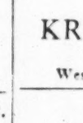
GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013 42nd and Broadway
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
523 Clematis ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● County Road and Sunset Avenue

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe



We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

RICHARDS SHOES
Footwear of Fashions
for Men, Women and Children
R. W. PINDER, Mgr.
Cor. Clematis and Olive St. Tel. 5038
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

WE INVITE YOU
To See the Ingenious Use of Plastics in the
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Limited Number on Hand
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H & H SINCLAIR SERVICE
Courtland and Houston Sts.
Thorough Washing and Lubrication
PARK WHILE YOU WAIT

H. J. DAVIS COAL CO.
Quality and Service
448 Marietta St., N. W.
Mrs. C. J. da Silva Agent Jackson 2800

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Peltor Ba Lisa — Matrix
Florsheim — Collegebred
Pelizzio — Paradise
Urbanite — Vitality
201 PEACHTREE N. E.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
Phone Walnut 0903 8 Peachtree St.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SEEDS • BULBS • PLANTS
Lawn Grass Seed
Fertilizers
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad Street, S. W.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

CRAIG'S BAKERY, Inc.
"Columbus' Most Modern Bakery"
Phone 414-415 1903 Hamilton Road
Insist on Craig's Bakery Products

Elebash Jewelry Company
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
1110 BROADWAY
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

MACON

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

SHOES
for the Entire Family
THE MACON SHOE CO.
The Store Where Quality Counts

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

All types of Sprays for Your Garden and Flowers
FERTILIZER
Karsten & Denson Co.
Phone 5411 510 Third Street

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

GEORGIA

MACON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8167
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 20275

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reid's ICE CREAM
"Just a Little Way"
1403 S. Blvd.
707 Providence Road
1414 E. Morehead St.
"Cash and Carry Price"
City's Finest and Freshest Selection of Fruits and Vegetables.

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNLIGHT CLEANERS
We protect your linen in every way.
Quality First Is Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvagen 30
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

FRITZ HAGENBUCH
Papeterie
Buchbinderei - Einrahmungen
Vordere Vorstadt
STATIONERY

SWITZERLAND

AARAU (Continued)

HANS HASSLER & CO., A. G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken (CARPETS) Linoleum

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.43

A. BEER
Lingerie et Raccomodage
Sempacherstrasse 57
BASEL
(Underlinen and Mending)

Stationery - Bookbinding
CARL MARTIN
Kohlenberg 4-6 Tel. 4.65.60

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel 32770
(Provisions)

WOLLENHOF
Freistrasse 11 for Teacher
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

HETTINGER
Carpets — Linoleum
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 2.48.71

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Streitgasse 3 Tel. 2.83.99

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof
Aktiengesellschaft
Filiale: Marktgasse 60 Neuengasse BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

9 Bärenplatz 9
Bern
Tel. 2.2.94.50
Mürren
UHREN GOLD SILBER
SONDEREGGER
(WATCHES)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Bernois Tea-Room
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität: Prothos

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

BETT u. POLSTERMÖBEL
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
Archivstrasse 3 Tel. 2.61.32

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

MANICURE
Louise Kisslig
Spitalgasse 29 Tel. 2.94.99

VELOS
ED. SCHOR
Bollwerk 39
(Bicycles)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16
(SANITARY INSTALLATION)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

daheim
Restful sleep in the center of the city; Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1. upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
F. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. Renaud
1, Rue du Vieux College Tel. 4.59.91
(Wools)

INTERLAKEN

Before you shop
see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOX CALF
and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices
WWE. MÜHLEMANN
Marktgasse

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich
Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyl"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt.- Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

DRUG STORE
Parfumerie
Kinderpflege Artikel
PAUL TOBLER, Drogerie
MARKTGASSE 18

Crossword Quiz Answers

			I	R	E	L	A	N	D					
			M	O	O	R		B	O	A	T			
		T		S	O	N		R	O	W		Z		
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		Z	I	N	C		R	A	R	E				
			L	E	H	M	A	N	N					

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALL (Continued)

Ladies'
Ready-Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin St. Gallen

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstr. 90, Zürich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality
Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
Lunch and Tea Room
Zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42.

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 2.55.25

HETTINGER
Carpets — Linoleum
Talacker 24 Tel. 3.77.86

ADOLF DÜRR
BLUMEN- KRÄNZE
PFLANZEN
Seefeldstrasse 73 Tel. 2.17.80
(Flowers, Plants)

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence
Try it, please!

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ECONOMY
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Phone 8-1648 Head Office and Works 3 Drakiow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
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Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

DURBAN

LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service
and Quick Delivery
48, Florida Road Phone 37892

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL
at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS [PTY.] LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
343, Pine St. (Opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

MILLAR BROS.
for FLOWERS
and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

John Orrell
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—
Cheerily — Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tearoom—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS
Our Motto:—
"ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids' and Boys' catered for, in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House West St. (Next to Anstey's Phone 20066

COMBER & RUSSELL, Ltd.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear. Men's Outfitting
343 West Street (Opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

MOTHERS! for YOUNG and OLD
MODEL DAIRY PURE MILK
Is safe to eat and best.
Phone 22317 DURBAN

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
400a, West St., Durban Phone 20528
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban " 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban " 23392
Emiles 445 Manning Road, Durban " 57317
Emiles 236 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 23/7265, 23/2082. P O Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
P. O. Box 1636 Phone 22-6311
Also at KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.) Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS AND TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES
Telephone 22-6451

London & paris Fashions
Ladies' Outfitters
HEATH'S BUILDINGS, Opp. Barclay's Bank
Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg
All sizes stocked.

Telephone 22-1826
Phyllis
MODES ELEGANTES
Ladies' High-Class Fashion House
Connaught Mansions, 215, Bree Street Johannesburg

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6248 Kloff St.

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Marrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-3136

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
225-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY
IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

BUREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "Buren"—an excellent watch at a moderate price.
FORSYTH & CO (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, CHURCH ST. PHONE 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
191 Commercial Road Phone 2420
3 North Street Phone 2242
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 183-185 West St. Ph. 2490
Premier Butchery 145 Church St. Phone 2575

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285, Church St. Phone 4110

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R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's Ladies and Children's Footwear

RONDERBOSCH

LADIES' HAIR STYLIST
Isobel
BEAUTY SPECIALIST
STATION ROAD RONDEBOSCH
Late of London and Johannesburg Telephone 6-6359

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Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6818
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office) (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

FURS! Latest Styles at Lowest Prices
Ask for Catalogue
Queensland's Leading Furriers
J. JACKSON & SON
Foremost for Fine Furs for 40 Years
King George Square, Brisbane, Australia

D. GOWER
Cash and Service Grocer
Sandgate Rd., Nundah
Brisbane, Australia
Phone MY 6492
GOWERS FOR GROCERIES

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator, Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Hoosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

Pike
BROTHERS LIMITED
Queen Street Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

F. TRITTON [PTY.] LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
202 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9922
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

Shirley SHOE STORE
HEINDORFF HOUSE
171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

WALLACE BISHOP
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
King George Sq., Brisbane, Australia

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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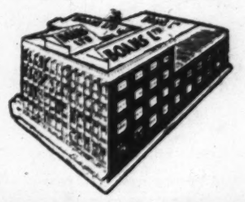

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Fall of Mandalay Claimed By Japan in Drive North

Continued from Page 1

letin from the Burma front declared, "the Japanese have carried out systematic and indiscriminate bombings of towns in Central Burma" which caused only "negligible" military damage but set towns afire and inflicted severe civilian losses.

Mandalay actually was pocketed, with the invaders now standing northwest as well as northeast of the City.

After a 50-mile withdrawal in the South along the main Rangoon-Mandalay railroad from the Meiktila-Thazi area, British Gen. Harold Alexander's forces have linked up with forces in the east, forming a wide arc around Burma's onetime Capital. The main defenses now are due west of Mandalay in positions behind a big bend in the Irrawaddy River.

New Japanese Drive

A critical situation faced the Chinese armies under the command of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell on the Lashio front, 150 miles northeast of Mandalay, as a new Japanese thrust gained momentum and threatened to push through to the Chinese frontier.

In that sector, British dispatches said tank-led Japanese columns in great force were reported to have pushed within 45 miles of the Chinese frontier, and it seemed evident that Japan was bent on invading China through her "back door."

Dispatches from Chungking said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was rushing heavy Chinese reinforcements to bolster General Stilwell's out-numbered defenders, who were reported battling fiercely around Hsenwi, 22 miles northeast of captured Lashio.

Once a tranquil little farming community capital of North Hsenwi State, the town was made important by the building of the Burma Road and development of nearby lead and silver mines.

In Japanese hands, Hsenwi would provide a springboard for a wide encircling movement to cut the railroad north of Mandalay and thus prevent any British retreat by that route to far northern Burma and Assam.

Australia

General MacArthur's Headquarters disclosed today that two suspicious warplanes which flew far down Australia's east coast over the port of Townsville were fired on by antiaircraft batteries yesterday while Allied airmen again were raining bombs on the enemy airdrome at Gasmata, New Britain.

As American and Australian planes kept up their daily assaults on Japanese bases threatening Australia, a correspondent of the Melbourne Herald warned that the Allied air force was facing heavy odds and urgently needed more planes, men and bombs in order to keep strategic Port Moresby, New Guinea, secure.

The planes sighted over Townsville, about 700 miles below Cape York, Australia's northeasternmost area, were not identified and the communiqué said attempts to intercept them were unsuccessful.

The planes were at an altitude of about 30,000 feet in a cloudless sky—ideal for aerial photography or scouting. The whole region around Townsville immediately was put on the alert for a possible air raid or invasion attempt.

Gasmata lies about 240 miles northeast of Lae, Japanese base on the New Guinea coast at which United States and Australian airmen have struck repeatedly during the past week. Together the two bases give the enemy a measure of control over the 100-mile-wide passage between New Guinea and New Britain, strategic gateway to the waters immediately north of Australia.

The United Nations bulletin announcing the Gasmata raid also reported the destruction of two Japanese planes over New Guinea.

One of these was shot down by Allied patrols which intercepted a formation of five planes attacking Port Moresby, the communiqué said.

The other was destroyed by an Allied reconnaissance plane which was attacked by seven enemy fighters and came through an intense dogfight with flying colors. Headquarters said the Allied plane probably damaged another of the Japanese craft.

In the Philippines, Corregidor Fortress was reported undergoing intensive air and artillery bombardment. On Mindanao Island to the south, Japanese troops which landed several days ago at Cotabato on the west coast were reported moving inland and attempting to cross the Rio Grande.

RAF Raids

British bombing squadrons hit in force at Nazi centers along the French coast by twilight May 1 and then returned to their bases to spend a second night aground while Nazi raiders likewise remained at home.

Hundreds of planes — Boston (Douglas) bombers, bomb-carrying Hurricanes and escorting fighter squadrons — struck across the English Channel at dusk against the Port of Calais, the station and railway yards at St. Omer and other targets to follow up several small-scale sweeps by pursuit groups, the British announced.

Coastal observers, to whom the gray cliffs of Northern France were clearly visible, said the raiders dotted the sky for miles in flight at altitudes between 20,000 and 30,000 feet.

The Air Ministry in London said eight British fighters were missing from the day's operations, although the pilot of one was saved, and that one German plane was known to have been destroyed. "No bombers were lost," the Air Ministry added.

Nazi raids of the past week, frankly labeled in Berlin as retaliatory, were apparently broken off after scattered actions over the southwest English coast were officially declared to have caused little damage and no serious casualties.

Earlier the British announced that British night fighter pilots and antiaircraft batteries established a record on the night of April 30 and early May 1 by destroying 10 of 39 German "culture raiders" over Britain. To this known bag Home Secretary Hubert Morrison added that two raiders were probably destroyed and two known to be damaged.

British defenses have accounted for more raiders in a single night but never before such a high percentage.

Russian Front

Moscow asserted today that the Red Navy's Baltic Fleet has sunk its 115th Axis transport, a 9,000-ton German craft, and Soviet land and air forces have further battered Hitler's war machine.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported destruction of the Nazi transport in a communiqué broadcast from Moscow.

This followed up a May Day radio announcement that 447 German vessels, including a battleship and a cruiser, had been sent to the bottom of the Baltic in the effort to sever German-Finnish commnications and cut the flow of troops to northern fronts.

The toll presumably covered the full course of the Nazi-Soviet war. The announcement did not say specifically.

Red Army men on the Kalinin front, long the scene of a heavy struggle about Lake Ilmen, were said to have killed 900 invaders in two days of the fighting which Premier Joseph Stalin has said must end with "defeat of the German Fascist armies" in 1942.

Behind German lines on the Leningrad front—where the Moscow Radio declared 58,000 Germans had been killed or wounded and 248 enemy planes destroyed by Russia's military forces in April alone—it was announced that guerrillas had seized a number of villages and repulsed all enemy attempts to oust them.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Join the Railfans

Do you thrill to the melody of a train whistle? Are locomotive numbers so fascinating that you jot them down, or find them lingering in your memory? Do you cherish the idea of grasping the throttle of an iron horse and taking a jaunt in the cab?

America is teeming with railfans whose affection for the railriders represents one of the most popular of all hobbies. Their enthusiasm is boundless. Albert Johns of Chicago, engineer on the New York Central's Century Limited, recently retired from official capacity, but his new hobby will be traveling and playing with model railroading!

Wide World

Railfans in action

Railfans leave no phase of the fascinating industry untouched. Collectors not only seek tickets and other items from modern companies but possess tariffs for stage coach, ferries, toll bridges and horse cars. Photobugs take many blue ribbon pictures in rail yards; and one fan, Joseph Laveile of New York, has accumulated 37,000 railroad engine pictures—22,000 of which he personally snapped.

A group of Ohio railfans hearing that an old wooden interurban was about to be scrapped hurriedly purchased the unit as a memo of this declining form of transportation. Trolley fans hasten to plan last-ride excursions when they hear of lines being abandoned. New England fans have constructed a private track for rolling stock they have acquired. Trolley fans have been known to make cross-country jaunts by riding their favorite form of transportation and one fan, on a trip from Chicago to New York, rode more than 900 different cars!

A few organizations devoted to miscellaneous railfans pastimes include the National Railway Historical Society, Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc., and Railroadians of America. There are many others.

Walter Scott, a Californian of legendary riches, was an early railfan and provided a colorful chapter in transportation history shortly after the turn of the century. Scott casually asked a Santa Fe agent for a special train to speed him from Los Angeles to Chicago faster than any human had ever made the trip.

"The cost will be $5,500," the agent replied, and Scott handed over the cash. On July 9 the "Coyote Special" left the West Coast metropolis and 44 hours and 54 minutes later Scott alighted at Dearborn Station in Chicago. The remarkable trip caused a sensation at the time.

Would you like to have a beautiful railfan quiz book containing 400 questions and answers about railroading? A FREE copy will be mailed upon request. Write to QUIZ BOOK, Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

Our War Effort

America, Britain and Russia are producing a great deal more than the Axis. We have still the reserves to overcome of war material which the Axis accumulated, the Japanese since 1930, the Germans since 1933. I am hopeful, however, that in a few months we will be producing in such quantity that we will overcome that reserve.

Donald M. Nelson

* * *

China can be the haven for thousands of air fields, and the jumping off place for the knockout blow to the Japanese.

Dr. Yui Ming
Chinese Foreign Affairs Expert and Diplomat

(Answers)

(A) 2. (Tea; 6 Coffee).
(B) 2. New York.
(C) 1. Canada.
(D) 2. Hematite.
(E) 4. Greece.

How's Your Geography?

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

By J. N. Clifford

(A) Most crops require reasonably level ground for proper growth, but two of these crops require hillsides for good results. One point for each:

1. Rubber.
2. Tea.
3. Cacao.
4. Cotton.
5. Jute.
6. Coffee.

(B) One of these cities has a population just about equal to the population of all the New England states, excluding Massachusetts:

1. Chicago.
2. New York.
3. San Francisco.
4. Washington, D. C.

(C) The largest country in the Western Hemisphere is:

1. Canada.
2. Continental United States (excluding Alaska).
3. Brazil.
4. Mexico.

(D) One of these minerals is more commonly known as iron ore:

1. Bauxite.
2. Labradorite.
3. Hematite.
4. Biotite.

(E) Some places in the world are recognizable by their characteristic shapes. Five points if you

select the name of this place from the list.

1. Sicily.
2. Sardinia.
3. Australia.
4. Greece.
5. Puerto Rico.

On Second Thought—

"This same orator speaks frequently of the 'new error,' which so confused me that I asked for an interpretation, and found that he was referring to a new era. On second thought, perhaps 'error' was correct."—A. P. Richardson in The Journal of Accountancy.

Daily Quotation

THERE must be not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.—WOODROW WILSON

Camera Club Oddities

Photos by Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

Fun in Signs

Top: All this firm seems to need is a "break." Right: A good name for a business is this one appearing on a service station in Los Angeles.

In Lighter Vein

Curious

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the bank teller, "but what is your name?"

"My name!" ejaculated the customer. "Can't you see my signature on the deposit slip?"

"Well, sir, that aroused my curiosity."—The Lookout.

Genius and Soldier

Private Milo R. Chamberlain of Chanute Field, Ill., has a novel way of getting those cookies and cakes he loves. The Coffeyville, Kan., Journal recently received a letter from him asking that the following advertisement be inserted in the paper's classified section:

"Wanted: Good baker of cookies, cakes and pastries. To apply, send large samples." — Mather Field Wing Tips.

Some Loft!

It was his first trip to London, and the man from the North was being shown around. The Tower and the Houses of Parliament left him cold, but he registered enthusiasm when they came to St. Paul's Cathedral.

"Bah gum," he said in an awed voice, "t'parson chap here keeps a champion lot of pigeons!"—Answers.

Brevities

Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: Scarcity of this, that and the other thing! What this country needs most is a shortage of shortages.

Portland Oregonian: The cheese of Wisconsin is the finest in the land, according to a politician from there—if he does say so himself.

St. Louis Star-Times: When the average person says, "As far as I know," he refers to an exceedingly short distance.

Punch ©: An American writer reveals that several years ago Hitler took riding lessons but soon gave them up. After all, it must be tiring to keep the right hand in the air, control the horse with the left and keep standing up in the stirrups at the gallop.

Letters of Assurance

Minneapolis

About two months ago, a prominent club woman of this city went to North Carolina to visit her son who is stationed at Fort Bragg. While there she met his newly acquired friends and "buddies" and made a point of talking with each one of them—and then casually asked for the name and address of the individual's mother. Later when she was alone, she jotted down bits of information about each boy in a note-book.

After arriving home, she wrote letters to eight mothers in widely scattered parts of the United States and told them of her recent visit with their sons, giving them all the comforting information she had gathered. She made the letters as chatty as possible with little personal touches about the sons—in an effort to bridge over the thought of separation.

She has received appreciative letters from these eight mothers, expressing deep gratitude for her interest in their sons—and as one mother expressed it, "I cannot afford to visit my son but you have given me something to treasure—a conviction that something bigger than one mother's love is with my boy—the love and interest of all parents is there to comfort and support him."

A Verse for Today . . .

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest. . . . Thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger: I am the LORD *your God.*
—LEV. 19:9, 10.

Just for Fun— *Reamer Keller*

"Caddy! Stop looking for the ball and start looking for me!"

Daily Anecdote

About Face

During a discussion of famous men of the day, Voltaire and a friend came to the works of Albrecht Haller, famous Swiss scientist. Voltaire waxed enthusiastic.

"I think Haller is a great naturalist, a great poet, and a great philosopher," the eminent Frenchman said warmly. "In fact, he is almost a universal genius."

His overly frank friend replied, "It is too bad, sir, but he does not hold the same opinion of you."

Voltaire mused soberly for a moment, and then he smiled.

"Perhaps," he said, "we are both mistaken."

Tax Facts

Old English laws imposed a tax on those who wore their spurs in churches, courts, and public gatherings, where the jingling might cause a disturbance.

* * *

Virginia once imposed a tax of $30 per bathtub on her citizens.

* * *

Every hearth or fireplace in England was taxed during the reign of Charles the Second.

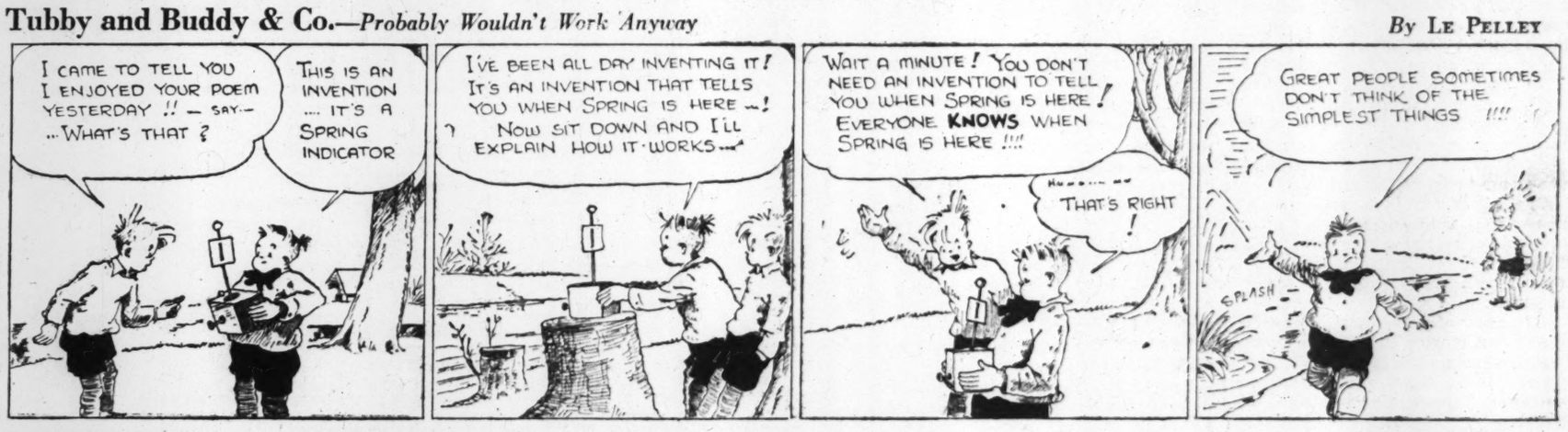
Patriotic Reminder

Wide World

The sugar container still has its place on the tables of the Allerton Hotel restaurant in Chicago, but the management has added a striking reminder so that patrons may show their patriotism by conserving sugar. It's an American flag inserted in the funnel of the jar.

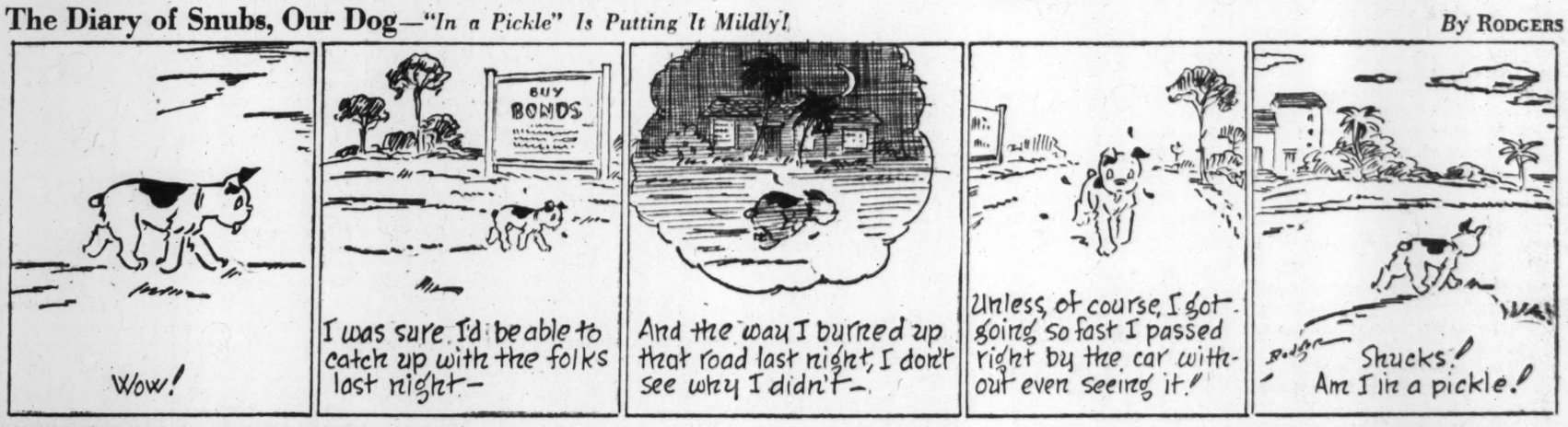
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Probably Wouldn't Work Anyway*

By LE PELLEY


I CAME TO TELL YOU I ENJOYED YOUR POEM YESTERDAY !! — SAY— ...WHAT'S THAT ?
THIS IS AN INVENTION .... IT'S A SPRING INDICATOR
I'VE BEEN ALL DAY INVENTING IT! IT'S AN INVENTION THAT TELLS YOU WHEN SPRING IS HERE —! NOW SIT DOWN AND I'LL EXPLAIN HOW IT WORKS—
WAIT A MINUTE! YOU DON'T NEED AN INVENTION TO TELL YOU WHEN SPRING IS HERE! EVERYONE KNOWS WHEN SPRING IS HERE !!!
THAT'S RIGHT !
GREAT PEOPLE SOMETIMES DON'T THINK OF THE SIMPLEST THINGS !!!!
SPLASH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"In a Pickle" Is Putting It Mildly!*

By RODGERS


Wow!
BUY BONDS
I was sure I'd be able to catch up with the folks last night—
And the way I burned up that road last night, I don't see why I didn't—
Unless, of course, I got going so fast I passed right by the car without even seeing it!
Shucks! Am I in a pickle!

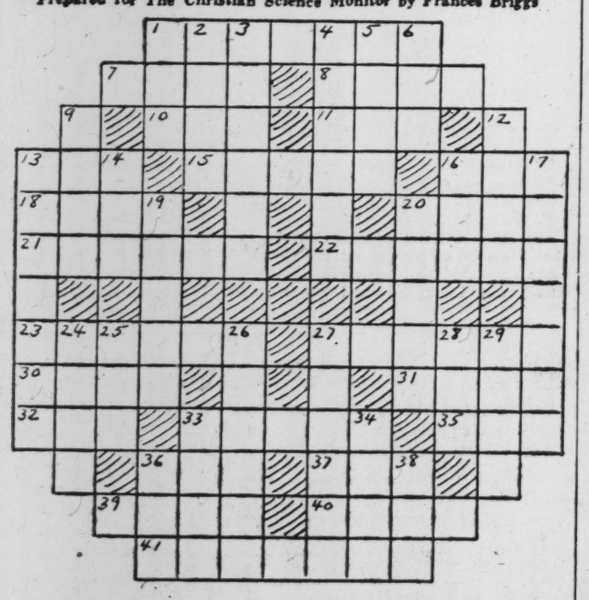
The Adventures of Waddles—*Potluck*

By THE HAGERS

"THE DRAKEVILLE POETS, AFTER DARK," I READ, "WILL PICNIC IN THE PARK.
EACH MEMBER MUST A POEM WRITE; THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS THEY'LL RECITE.
THE LADIES BRING LUNCH FOR THE GENTS; THE GENTS MUST EACH BRING FIFTY CENTS."
"BUT," TED WEBB CHUCKLED MERRILY, "I'M SURE THEY'LL ALL BRING EGGS," SAID HE.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is the Giant's Causeway?
7—What is a tract of land overrun with heath?
8—A pinnace is what?
10—What is relationship of Telemachus to Odysseus in the "Odyssey"?
11—You do what to propel a dory?
13—If you tell a secret before time is ripe, you are said to let what out of bag?
15—What do you call a native of Corpus Christi?
16—What month of year is mentioned in Poe's "The Raven" (abbr.)?
18—Telpos Is is highest of what mountains?
20—What is name of cape at northeastern extremity of Sicily?
21—What was Southey's first name?
22—What cultivating implement is used for pulverizing and smoothing the soil?
23—Who is the beautiful sorceress in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"?
27—What English poet was also a great letter-writer?
30—Departs.
31—What is a department of northern France?
32—Domestic swine.
33—What is name of winter personified?
35—What prefix denotes "parting from"?
36—Also.
37—Female Leicester is what?
39—What coating is used in galvanized iron?
40—What is an antonym of "common"?
41—What operatic soprano is famous for her lieder recitals?

Down

1—What are large hawks of Hawaii?
2—Underground part of a plant.
3—What is hero's first name in Butler's "Way of All Flesh"?
4—What do you call an intentional variation of a color in Oriental rugs?
5—What time of day is mentioned in "A Diller, a Dollar"?
6—What is Margery's surname in certain nursery rhyme?
9—What is an aroid of the Pacific islands?
12—What is the origin or point of departure in reckoning?
13—What is a district in County Kildare, Ireland, containing a well-known racecourse?
14—What is a small loop for lifting something?
16—What is an Indian timber tree with soft red wood?
17—According to Shakespeare, conscience makes what of us all?
19—Who was sent out with William Clark to explore Louisiana Purchase?
20—What caused Alice to tremble with fear in "Ben Bolt"?
24—In what part of house would you look for a dormer window?
25—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
26—Who is a rebel angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
27—What is used by a cinematographer?
28—What is any seed vessel which dries and opens when ripe?
29—Welland Canal connects what lake with Lake Ontario?
33—What is a stone of fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments?
34—What is Pisarro's bird?
36—Sesame is what?
38—Sea eagle.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stiffer Taxes on War Gains

The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee has taken a slightly sounder way of taxing war profits than President Roosevelt's recommendation that the Government should tax away all corporation income above a permitted level. Instead of this 100 per cent tax on excess profits, the committee proposes to raise to 94 per cent the present rates of 35 and 60 per cent.

Mr. Roosevelt himself stipulated that the taxes should be within limits that would not retard production. There is good reason to believe that a tax which leaves some incentive for enterprise is better than one that sets a flat maximum to earnings. In this case a rubber ceiling is better than an iron roof.

Great Britain enacted a 100 per cent tax on excess profits in 1940 but modified this in 1941 to provide that 20 per cent should be returned to the companies after the war. This was done in response to reports that the flat limit was discouraging production and reminders that some reserves would be needed for post-war rehabilitation.

In one other respect the Ways and Means Committee has moved to stiffen the excess profits tax. If large corporations calculate their excess on the capital investment basis, the rate of return allowed them would be reduced to 5 per cent on capital above $200,000.

Yet when the committee's whole action on corporate taxes is weighed, a suspicion arises that the group has been influenced by the traditional reluctance to vote substantial tax increases in an election year. It has made the 94 per cent look as big as possible though it will come from elatively a few companies. And where the Treasury recommended that the regular corporation income tax be raised to a maximum of 55 per cent the committee has stopped at 40 per cent. With this and other changes the report falls $700,000,000 short of the revenues the Treasury asked from corporate sources.

So far as the total new collections of revenue are concerned Congress ought to go beyond the $7,500,000,000 goal set by the Administration rather than fall below it. This withdrawal of purchasing power is needed both for the budget and to help prevent inflation. Congress may reason, however, that the taxes should be drawn from sources nearer the springs of consumer spending.

If that is the reasoning pursued, the sharper test of Congressional courage will come later on the legislating of taxes that affect individuals. There is discussion now of a sales tax or of reducing further the exemptions in the personal income tax. With this goes a great deal of attempted analysis to discover at what income level the greater volumes of new purchasing power are being distributed.

One cogent fact here is that added money from the war effort is not going to whole classes at any income levels. It is going to certain individuals within those levels from bottom to top of the scale.

In the case of corporations, the excess profits tax singles out those corporations that are making larger profits than usual or exceptional profits on their valuation. Cannot Congress and the Treasury devise also some reasonably simple tax which would apply in particular to those individuals, at whatever income levels, whose earnings have gone sharply up while purchasing power of the majority of Americans—in view of taxes and the cost of living—has gone gradually down?

Führer and Duce

"Ah, Benito, come in, come in."
"Yes, sir."
"Everything all right in Italy?"
"Yes, sir."
"We shall stick together to the end."
"Yes, sir."
"We are making history in Russia."
"Yes, sir."
"Tell me, what's all this about Italians being ready for a separate peace?"
"Yes, sir."
"What! Don't you know you can't answer that question that way?"
"Yes, sir."
"That's more like it."
"Well, I'd better get back to Berlin."
"Yes, sir."
"And you to Rome! We have had a most satisfactory exchange. We see eye to eye."
"Yes, sir."
"Very well, I shall dictate a communiqué to the press,"

The meeting resulted in a perfect accord of views on the situation created by the overwhelming victories of the Tripartite Powers and on the further conduct of the war by the two nations in both political and military spheres.

(This communiqué was radiocast from Berlin Friday.)

What of Burma?

Even the entrance of Japanese troops into Lashio does not disclose whether Tokyo regards the campaign in Burma as primarily one of offense or defense. Do the Japanese see Burma as a springboard for an attack on India or as a barrier to a United Nations' attack through China on Japan, Formosa and all the supply lines to the south?

There can be no room for complacency about India. But since American planes struck at Japan two weeks ago nothing has been heard of the Japanese fleet which was causing much concern to the British in the Bay of Bengal. There have been no further raids on Ceylon nor signs of a possible sea-borne attack on Calcutta. Despite the rapid moves which carried Japanese armored forces to Lashio, much difficult country, stout British-Chinese-American forces, and the Monsoon appear to stand in the way of an early attack on India by land.

Yet Lashio records a serious defeat for the Allies. It leaves several pockets of Chinese forces in danger of being cut off, it seals the Burma Road, and brings the Japanese closer to the last oil fields open to the Chinese. The Burma Road had been of little use since the feeding rail line from Rangoon was cut, but now it may become difficult for supplies to go to China even by freight plane. And sending fighter planes to China will become hazardous.

This Japanese victory may not open the door for an early attack on India, but certainly it seems to close one on hopes for an Allied flanking movement to cut the Tokyo tentacles that are tightening around the Philippines and Dutch Indies.

Peace and the Pulpit

Was Mrs. Brown's face even more thoughtful than usual when you met her on the way home from church last Sunday?

Her minister may have been one of the nearly 400 who assembled at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, in March to study the relationship of the Christian churches of America to a just and durable peace.

Official reports from the Delaware conference, held under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, have been leavening the mail of clergymen all over the Nation these last few weeks. The savor of sound peaceward thinking is going out to congregations through the sermons of many of the delegates to Delaware and thousands of preachers receiving its reports.

What are the main points being driven home to American churchgoers like Mrs. Brown as a result of the notable conference at Delaware? One of the most important for the future is that which stresses the responsibility of America to the world community of which it is inescapably a part.

Number 4 of the "Guiding Principles" of the Conference reads:

"We must find a way to bring into ordered harmony the interdependent life of the nations."

Number 10 adds:

"The power of the United States carries with it a special responsibility which we have neglected."

If this lesson is being driven home to the score of millions of American churchgoers whose local organizations were represented at Delaware, the United States is undergoing a re-education as to its place in the world which should make the next peace more secure and in fact help win the war.

As the influence of Delaware spreads among American churchgoers, the nature of this war is being made ever plainer by events. It is a war in which church leaders and churchgoers are vitally concerned because in it anti-Christian elements are contesting with society for world control. Not only the future of freedom but of religion is involved.

The recognition that the United States must put itself firmly behind international enforcement of moral law everywhere is implicit in the recently published Message from the National Study Conference, now being received by the delegates to Delaware. General acceptance of such a commitment depends in an important measure upon the re-education of American opinion by far-seeing, internationally minded religious leaders.

After the cuffless edict takes full effect, we can imagine Mr. Milquetoast explaining to a policeman during a rainstorm that he "just turned 'em up to keep 'em out of the puddles."

Our Readers Say—

Proclaiming Liberty Throughout the Land

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is true Freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt?

This question by James Russell Lowell is pregnant as we listen to the tramp of marching feet. Had the world sought and found the answer to this question, would it need to be in a state of war today?

Freedom for each colony was the American cry in 1775. The first Continental Congress was developed to issue a Declaration of Rights and was followed by the Declaration of Independence. This was announced by the ringing of the Liberty Bell which bears the inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Following this achievement Lincoln stressed the words—"defend, protect, and preserve," in his Inaugural Address in 1861. In his famous Gettysburg Address he closed with the words—"that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Thus history clearly indicates that men and nations cannot be concerned only with one selfish interest, but must maintain an interest in the welfare of all mankind. Ignoring the need of our neighbor, that need soon becomes ours. If we are to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land," there can be no reservations or isolationism. A false sense of security must be replaced by alertness to our duty and to our opportunity to serve our fellow countrymen. Now is the time when we may show our gratitude for those before us who have stood stanchly for liberty, those whom we may thank for having established the Declaration of Independence, rung the Liberty Bell, issued the emancipation proclamation, and devoted their lives to the principle that the government should be "of the people, by the people, for the people."

Could we Americans enjoy our freedom when our fellow man across the ocean had been robbed of this freedom? James Russell Lowell gives this answer:

No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free!
They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

We will be equal to the emergency, never doubting, never faltering, and with united, tireless effort we shall keep the Liberty Bell ringing, proclaiming liberty to all mankind. (MRS.) BERNIECE VESSELS
Long Beach, Calif.

The "Last" War?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to submit to The Christian Science Monitor a possible name for the present World War, different from those which have been used so far:

The LAST war

With the emphasis on the word LAST.
Washington (MRS.) EMILY TIPP

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Let Your Conscience Be Your Guide"

A Penny for Anybody's Thoughts

Some time ago a distant friend chided me in a letter: "You are forgetting me again." Right then and there I made a resolution which I have tried to keep: I determined that I would not ever again let any of my friends think even briefly that I had forgotten them.

Usually I do not like to write a letter to a close friend until I am in a mood which approximates the feeling I would enjoy in talking to that friend in person. Otherwise, my letters do not seem to me to convey the warmth and friendliness I wish to reflect.

Therefore, it sometimes has happened that weeks have gone by before the friend who has sent me a charming letter receives a proper acknowledgment.

But now I no longer wait for opportunity and mood to coincide. I carry about with me a number of plain penny postal cards. And no matter where I am, if I find I must wait, I pull out one of these cards and unleash my fountain pen. And a day or two later some friend in Los Angeles or New York or Boston or Baltimore or even right in my home city receives a brief word from me, showing that I most certainly have not forgotten.

This has a double benefit for me, too. It gives me a feeling of real satisfaction at having put to a good purpose time which might otherwise have been wasted. When you are writing, you forget you are waiting your turn in some outer office. Idle moments in restaurants or railway stations or while waiting for dinner are filled in this way with friendly, happy thoughts. In a very short time you can reach out and shake the hand and touch the heart of several friends many miles apart. It is thrilling only to think of the possibilities.

You might substitute picture post cards for the plain penny post-office variety and carry a supply of penny stamps with you. And you will find it fun, like making up a telegram, trying to pack each card with news and meaning—saying much in a few words.

While the penny postal is hardly suitable for all social correspondence, you will find that real friends are not sticklers for form. The message is the thing, not the vehicle.

I pass this idea on to the Post Office Department gratis: Post card vending machines in public places could promote friendship—and might even cut down the postal deficit. C. F. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Springtime on the Farm

By Frank L. Perrin

Seasons, like the ebbing and flowing of ocean tides, march with ordered regularity. Spring and Fall, Summer and Winter, come to the cities and to the countryside simultaneously. May is with us all, following blustering April, as it always has done. Its advent is observed and welcomed in the cities, but its impulse is not so stirring and vital there as it is on the prairie farms, recently awakened from their long siesta under blanketed or wind-swept snow and stubble.

One familiar with the moods of farm people and their animal companions need not be reminded to recall the anniversary of this seasonal awakening. There is the happy release from imposed inactivity and routine attention to more or less unimportant things. The horses, boon companions of the farm owner and his helpers, seem first to catch the signal which warns them to stand alert. Cows and the young cattle are already exploring the remote regions of the pasture land, unmindful of the threatened freshet which may swell the trout brook into flood before sundown. Sheep, still unshorn and somewhat apologetic because of this, graze on sunny hillsides, while their awkward lambs find their balance on legs too long and still unwieldy.

* * *

Plowed acres, themselves apparently awakening after the winter's hibernation, stretch invitingly in the warm sunshine. On some of these the wheat and oats crops have been seeded. Other fields are just now being prepared for planting to corn. It is in this intensive work that the farmer and the boys take justifiable pride. In former times, even on the larger farms, the rows were marked and checked by a broad wooden sled-like contrivance drawn by horses or oxen. The planting was done by hand—dropping the seeds, four in a hill, these to be covered with a hoe.

Later came the automatic planter, a device which plunged the prescribed number of kernels into the hill as fast as a man or boy could walk. Then the checker and sower, which was drawn by team or tractor. This ushered in the mechanical age even on the smaller farms. It paved the way for the complete mechanized farm, now threatened, along with the automobile on the highway, by the announced shortage of motor fuel.

The outlook on the farm, modern or old-fashioned, is for busy days ahead. Planted crops must be cultivated almost constantly. Haying soon follows the spring work. Dairy cows and their young demand attention morning and night. Pigs just must be fed, and eggs gathered. There is little time for play.

But the fortunate country boy finds it possible, perhaps on a rainy day, to explore the banks along the trout stream which runs through the pasture, or to paddle the boat moored on the shore of a neighboring pond. These are not idle excursions. One who has enjoyed them may, if he remembers, think of them as mile-posts along a pleasant and not uneventful journey toward a broader and less definitely marked highway. The youthful philosopher dreams dreams. No, there is not the least doubt about this. There is little to obstruct the view or cloud the vision. Nature, as he finds it undisturbed and in repose, speaks a language understandable to those whose ears are attuned to its sounds, and whose eyes are opened to see the marvels of its processes.

* * *

The American farms have given to industry, to culture, and to government much more than the grain which is made into bread, or the other foods and materials which have fed and clothed the hungry and the cold. This giving has been made possible by the opportunity provided for a fair measure of contemplation, for the thinking through of fundamentals, for a realization of the certain effects of one great cause, for a reserved-seat observance of the operation of immutable law.

Those of the metropolitan areas sometimes refer to their remote neighbors as ruralites or as denizens of the hinterlands. There are no longer any American hinterlands. Propinquity, aided and abetted by the automobile, the radio, the motion-picture houses, and most of all by district schools and teachers' training colleges, has leveled out the artificial barriers which once marked the dividing lines.

This process of growth which promises to eliminate the last faint divisional line fence is operating now with the national call to arms. Neighbors and friends of every creed and faith share alike in carrying the heavy burdens which war imposes. City boys and country boys wear a common uniform as they march, sail, or fly away to serve. At home there is awaited some reassuring word of their safety. There is the silently expressed hope that they will be protected in their unselfish service.

Meantime spring comes in all its glory to farm, village, and city alike. Those who plow, sow, and reap, like those who stand and wait, render, cheerfully and ungrudgingly, whatever of sacrifice or service is required.

Mirror of World Opinion

Gunboats on the Yangtze

A ten-line Associated Press dispatch tells of the transfer to China of three British and one American gunboat. This will hardly affect the balance of naval power in the Far East. The boats are river craft, built to operate on the broad waters of the Yangtze.

What makes history out of the transfer is the virtual certainty that never again will Britain and the United States, nor Germany, France or any other European Power, have a squadron of Chinese river gunboats in its regular naval establishment.

Those anomalous squadrons, operating on the inland waters of another nation, were—like the extraterritorial courts, the treaty ports and the foreign administration of Chinese customs houses—all a part of China's former lack of true nationality, and its dependency upon foreign Powers. That is all over. The Japanese war of conquest, instead of conquering her, has made China a nation in fact as well as in dream. The sleeping dragon finally woke up—and the Japs might well say—"And you're telling us!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Wide Horizon

Film: War and Postwar

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD

Now it appears that what the purely "entertainment" film may be able to do for the factual or documentary film, during the war years, may be as much as or more than the documentary has ever done for its distant Hollywood cousin.

It is to be regretted if this sort of talk is pure gibberish to the average film-goer. Most people wouldn't know a documentary film from a newsreel or an educational picture—either or both of which may be documentary, but not documentary films.

Nor will any attempt be made here to define the strict limits of the documentary; except, perhaps, in view of some of the recent films this writer has seen, to hazard a guess that the uses of documentary method are perhaps greater than has been suspected even by its votaries—as will appear.

* * *

Exhibit "A" of this discussion is the new British film just now reaching the West Coast, though it has been playing in the East for some time. It is called "The Invaders." There are several moments in this film when the purely documentary methods are used with extraordinarily vivid effect: and since Mr. John Grierson's name appears in the credits it is at least to be assumed that he is responsible.

Most of the early scenes of the picture, made with the transparent screen—that is, with superimposed foreground shots over background scenes shot simultaneously against a screened rather than an actual backdrop—are completely telling and believable, lent unusual verisimilitude by method alone. In the scenes depicting the religious camp, the wheat fields, etc., there is a good deal to remind one of Mr. Grierson's schooling to the Russian film. (But, of course, this must refer to the early Russian photoplays of the old masters; for all the newer Soviet films seem to have run off after the Hollywood boy-meets-girl formula.)

The entrance of Mr. Leslie Howard in some artificial business having to do with one unarmed author (British) being more than a match for his weight in armed Nazis waiting for him in a cave has none of the merits and most of the demerits of a similar scene from Mr. Dovzhenko's "Arsenal," made more than fifteen years ago. But even this stuff is saved by some effective background.

It is naturally regretted here that Mr. Grierson has not yet put in an appearance in Hollywood, though he is known to be as busy as one man can be, making his government films for Canada; and while Mr. Pare Lorentz is here, it is not to work with the documentary, but with the story film.

The signs are not lacking, however, that the documentary per se is receiving support from the war, as it is difficult to see how the multitude of factual films now being made can be made without some attention, however casual, to the documentary method.

* * *

But even apart from the factual films, Hollywood is using documentary method in some of its purely "entertainment" pictures. "Sergeant York" had a smattering of it—though it is quite likely that this picture's makers must know by now that they may have slighted the picture by using stage sets for its backgrounds and not shooting on actual locales in Tennessee with types instead of actors; for this is the studio which made "Captains of the Clouds," a film that used document background very effectively indeed, and might have been a much greater film if it had paid less attention to its story and more to this sort of camera work. Howard Hawks, "York's" director, must be exonerated here, for he was well aware of what the film lacked while he was making it.

A Fox picture, "To the Shores of Tripoli," had some factual backgrounds which were used effectively, but the story was routine.

It is not even being suggested here that Hollywood will come, in any near period, to conscious utilization of the pleasures and excitements which films, in the documentary form, offer over any merely rehashed telling of a story told perhaps too many times already. But someone, or something—and the war is as good a guess as any other—is putting documentary method in Hollywood films in spite of Hollywood producers. And the benefits ought to accrue all around—especially to audiences.

Hollywood will benefit from the documentary method, and the documentary film ought to benefit from this ground-breaking for its later planting, after the war, when the mere excitements of expedience are replaced by the more lasting pleasures of workmanship.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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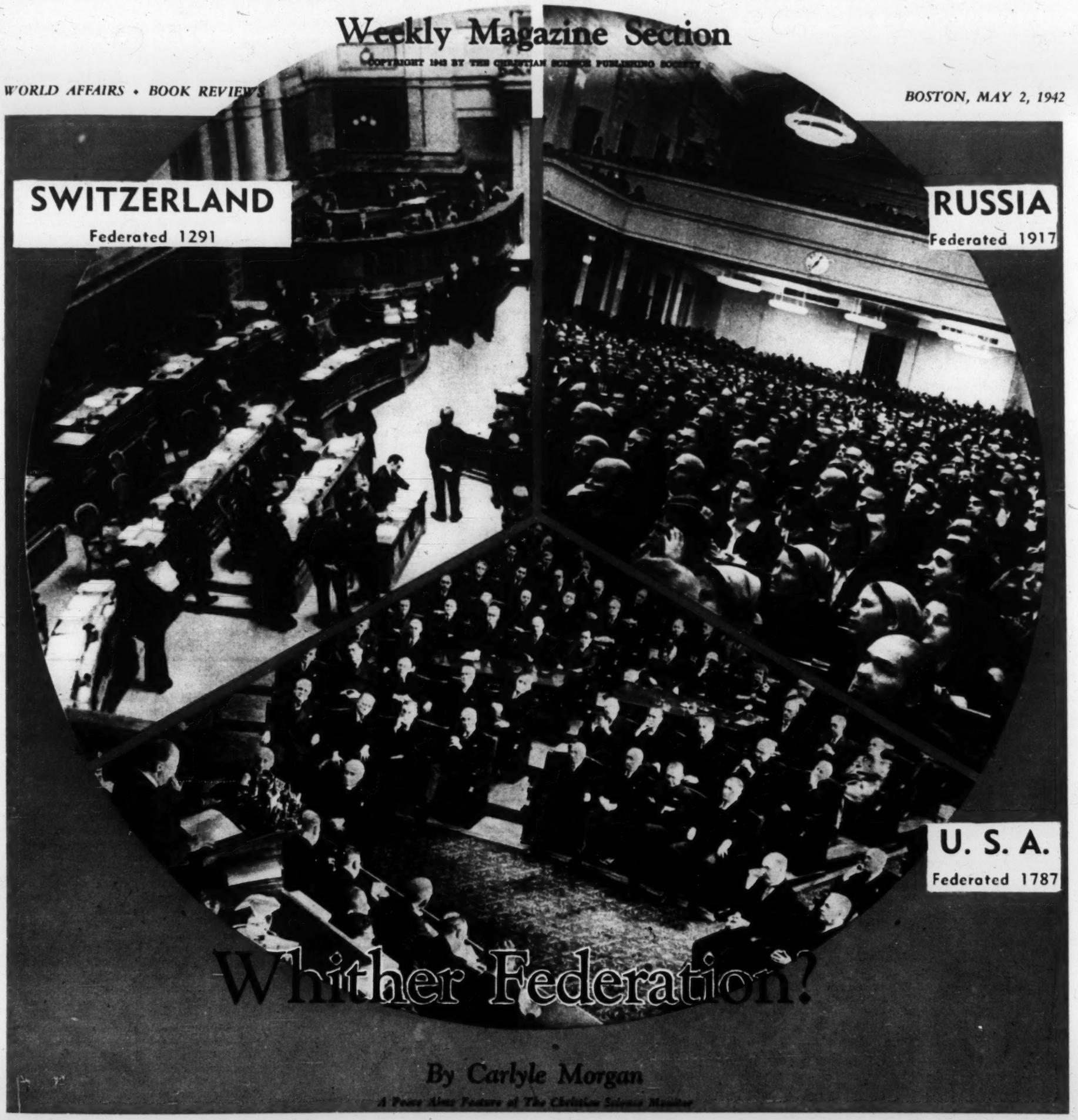
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, MAY 2, 1942*



Whither Federation?

By Carlyle Morgan

A Peace Aims Feature of The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER IN AMBILLY. In Genevese Ambilly, where the sunshine seems French, but the air has the freshness of Swiss altitudes. An August day in that darkening but half-hopeful year, 1938. A tall, wiry chap—almost certainly without a hat—strides toward the door of a little printing shop. This is the appointed moment for a coincident. For the shop is in a street named for that great apostle of world peace, Briand. And the man who has just stretched his long, Montana-trained legs over the cobblestones of Rue Aristide Briand is likewise a seeker of world peace.

That package under his arm is to become a book.

The book will become a cornerstone of voluntary organization on five continents.

The man will become—to use the words of "The Economist," of London—"if not the only begetter of the Federal Union movement, . . . certainly its most persistent and persuasive advocate."

This is Mr. Streit—Clarence Streit—author of "Union Now," a project with which he hoped the world might avoid the war that now engulfs it; later to be author of "Union Now With Britain," a project with which Mr. Streit's followers feel the democracies would be more certain of winning the war and, afterward, the peace.

It used to be argued that international federation was so vast and so daring an enterprise that it would never be undertaken short of a second world war. Federal Unionists point out that we have the war. It may be pertinent to inquire, therefore, whether the chastening experience is leading the nations in the direction of federation or toward some other form of collective security.

The first major change in the pattern on which "Union Now" was projected came with the Nazi conquest of Norway, and the consequent virtual imprisonment of Sweden. This, together with the occupation of the Netherlands and Belgium, reduced the cultural and linguistic base of potential Union to three peoples—the British, the Americans, the French. Pertinent to this development were lines written prior to it, from Mr. Streit's "Union Now":

"Many of the objections to an English-speaking union are reduced by bringing in the French, but they are not reduced enough. . . . If one cannot in the name of freedom and equality unite Americans and British and fail to invite the French, one cannot fail to invite, too, the Dutch and Belgians and Swiss and Scandinavians who have contributed so much to freedom and equality and have shown so long how dear they hold democracy."

I. THE FALL OF FRANCE

The fall of France was another serious blow to federationist plans. Not only did this tragedy promise to prolong the war; it represented a missed opportunity (the British offer of Union with France came too late); and it exposed the program for international federation to the disadvantages of being marked as an Anglo-Saxon project.

As "Anglo-Saxonism," federal union tends to antagonisms and suspicions among non-English-speaking peoples. Instead of a federation in which many nations and languages can all start together as leaders, the presently feasible project is one in which leadership must be assumed by peoples of a single culture, and in which others might feel they were participating as followers.

Were nationalistic prejudices not the sensitive things they are, this would not much matter. In a federation, all members are equal, whether they join early, as the

THE FEDERAL ARCHIVES BUILDING AT SCHWYZ, SWITZERLAND

". . . the framers of the pact of 1291 could not foresee the future of their League. Their purpose was only to preserve their individual rights, the self-determination of their own small communities. . . . But they were wise enough to bind themselves in such a way as to make of their union the cornerstone on which a larger Confederation could be built . . . to unite all the neighboring communities, rural or urban, between the Jura, the Rhine, and the Alps. . . . They did it with such a will to cling to each other against all outside Powers that their creation endured in spite of all the wars and revolutions which convulsed Europe. . . . The pact of 1291 . . . has now given back its full value and meaning, and since its 600th anniversary in 1891, the Swiss commemorate every year the first of August as the date of the foundation of their Confederation." From "An Outline of the Origins of the Swiss Confederation," by Marc Peter, Former Minister of Switzerland to the United States.

Thirteen American Colonies combined to make the U. S. A. or as late as New Mexico and Arizona came into that Union. But the charter membership of France in an international federation would have helped to smooth the way for other Continental people who have admired and imitated French culture, and whose elite has adopted the French language as a distinguishing mark. France might have given federation a Latin flavor palatable to Spain, Portugal, and South American countries. Federation could not so readily have been attacked by chauvinists as disguised Anglo-Saxon imperialism, nor by American politicians who depend on the "foreign vote."

After the fall of France, Mr. Streit published a new program for federation—"Union Now With Britain." As he explained in this work:

"When 'Union Now' was published, our basic problem was to win the peace we had failed since 1918 to secure. Because we continued to put off this problem we are now saddled with two other problems . . . :

"1. To halt tyranny's onward march and save America from invasion.

"2. To win the war.

"3. To win the peace."

There was nothing contradictory in Mr. Streit's change of base. He had not changed his mind. But the materials with which the advocates of world federation had to work had been curtailed. The frictions that they sought to avoid in their earlier plans had now broken into flame because of other ambitions than those of federationists. And France could not now say—without approval from Berlin—what part it wished to take in world affairs.

When "Union Now With Britain" was written, the winning of this war seemed to rest wholly on British shoulders and promised to fall ultimately on American shoulders. Nazi victories threatened the way of life in both these countries. Mr. Streit's followers looked to union with Britain as a preventive of just such a situation as Britain faced when its Continental Ally went down. They saw in it a hope that Britain might be sustained against the Nazi onslaught at a moment when Britain's ability to weather that onslaught was of critical importance to Americans.

II. Enter Russia

Another great change was to occur in the pattern of the war, however, and therefore in the outlook for postwar world organization.

This arose from the entry of Soviet Russia into the war.

A great deal more needs to be known about Russia before free peoples assume that they cannot co-operate with that country in postwar reconstruction. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is already technically a federation. Moreover, the Russians have had to make considerable modifications in their original economic design for communistic living. The completely collectivized state seems to be an aim of the Communist Party rather than an actuality in Russia today.

A study of "Private Rights in Russia," prepared for the New York publication, "Trusts and Estates," and reprinted in "International Conciliation," an organ of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, states that even people hired by a Socialistic State "seem to be stimulated in their work largely by the same motives as in a capitalistic enterprise." This study points to the great number of co-operative societies in Russia: "The economic structures of industrial and agricultural co-operatives differ radically from State enterprises. So do the social status and mentality of a collective co-operative member differ from those of State workers and employees."

Of Russia, Mr. Streit had written:

"Certainly Soviet Russia's political theory and practice differ radically from that of Japan in admitting no divine right monarch, and from that of Germany and Italy in denying the nation's supremacy over man. . . .

"I deplore the Soviet departures from democratic equality, but I condemn them less than legal discrimination based on factors which men cannot change or escape no matter what they do. . . .

"Democrats cannot quarrel with Soviet Russia because of its use of collective machinery. . . . What democrats cannot admit, however, is that the extension of collective machinery to economic fields must be necessarily and always through state ownership and administration, as Soviet Russia seems to believe. . . .

"It is here that Soviet Russia unquestionably falls short of democracy. . . ."

Yet postwar co-operation between Britain and Russia was envisaged in recent talks between Mr. Anthony Eden and Joseph Stalin in Moscow. The elevation of Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to Moscow, to the British War Cabinet, was an indirect recognition of the value of Russian contributions toward the defeat of Hitler, and an earnest of British willingness to work toward better understanding with Russia.

But these developments do not necessarily point in the direction of international federation. However much we may have oversimplified the Russian scene, however unfair may be some of the current generalizations, we do not hear even the most effusive apologists for Moscow saying that the Soviet Government permits organized opposition to the Communist Party's internal policies. That minimum Bill of Rights which "Union Now" stipulates as a condition of membership in a federal family of nations does not seem to be an early possibility in Russia.

While Russian armies continue to win most of the victories, Britain and the United States must expect the Russian voice in the peacemaking to be loud. Projection of an Anglo-Saxon federation as part of the postwar peace program might be seized by Russia as an opportunity to demand a *quid pro quo*, namely the Communization of large Continental areas. On the other hand, should Communism spread in Europe in the wake of Russian victories, and should Russia be in a military position to insist on a position of Continental leadership, federation not only among Anglo-Saxons but also among capitalist societies of other cultures might be the only adequate counterweight to Communist influence.

III. Detour to Rio

Another detour from the road that began in the Rue Aristide Briand took Sumner Welles and an American delegation to Rio de Janeiro early this year to cement Pan-American relations in an anti-Axis front.

Mr. Streit has noted that even among themselves Latin-American countries have never moved toward federation. Federation with the United States is not an appealing subject among Latin Americans, and this is probably not wholly due to untactful North Americans like the United States Senator who proposed to include Cuba in the United States. Latin Americans feel that in such a Federation where they would be joining with a very powerful country, they might be opening up their lands to exploitation by strong northern interests. Influential Latin-American families would naturally be reluctant to yield up certain undemocratic privileges which they now enjoy. Many Latin Americans fear the possibility of becoming a sort of protectorate in matters relating to hemisphere defense.

An ideal federation, operating according to theory, would protect all its members from these dangers. We should not be surprised, however, to learn that many Latin Americans are doubtful that an ideal system would be worked out or that sufficient idealism would be manifested in practice. As for Latin-American Union with both the United States and Britain, if this were less objectionable on political and economic grounds, it might be made to appear more objectionable by religious considerations, since there would be a wide religious disparity, productive of political differences, between the two groups.

IV. An Anglo-American Federation?

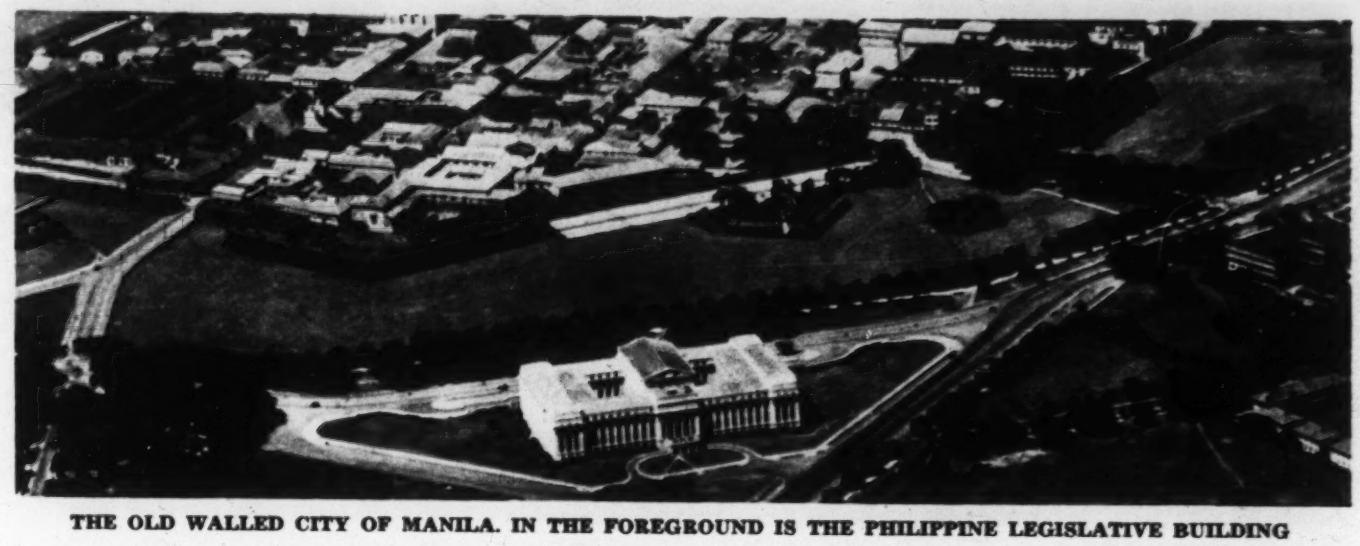
Collective security doubtless will be a recognized necessity after Allied victory. But, even among Anglo-Saxons, serious and sincere doubts exist as to the feasibility of international federation. In Britain the "Union Now" idea has "caught on" perhaps to a greater extent than in the United States. But in both countries much influential opinion is arrayed against it.

In the United States the opposition gets much of its heat, if not light, from haters of Britain and from other isolationists. In Britain, on the other hand, there is a section of opinion which is reluctant to see the center of gravity of world power shift, as it well might under federation,

(Continued on page 15)

"We Can Take Them Back"

By Walter Robb



THE OLD WALLED CITY OF MANILA. IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

THERE IS MORE to the Philippines than Bataan. If many of us seem to have forgotten this for the moment, put it down to the gallant stand of the Philippine Army, first under MacArthur, and now with General Wainwright.

Much of the greater part of the islands and the people are still free of the Japanese invaders, still loyal to the United States. But they are growing increasingly troubled by the slowness of the United States to take the initiative against the enemy. The people of the Philippines are asking: "When will the United States strike back?"

No one that I know is more concerned over that question than my old friend, Col. Harry R. Andreas, no one is more confident of what the final outcome will be when the United States finally comes back with everything it's got.

"We can take the Philippines back."

A veteran of five wars, one of the builders of the defenses of Bataan, and Corregidor, this retired U. S. Army officer says so. And the way he says it—as sure as he's sitting on his porch there at Dunrovin, watching the onions and carrots grow, but waiting, really, for the call for him to forsake the ranch at Catarina, Texas, and help in the job of driving the Japanese out of the islands!

* * *

"What about the 'Pampanga Bus,' Harry?" I asked him during a lull in the talk.

"Nothing," he blazed. "Time enough to think of little things like that, personal things I mean, when this scrap with the Jap's over. Boy, we've got a war on our hands!"

The "little thing" that is the Pampanga Bus Company, Inc., Pampanga Bus for short, is a million-peso land transportation company of which for 15 years, after organizing it in partnership with Judge L. D. Lockwood, Colonel Andreas was, until last April, the head. The bulk of his life's savings is in the company's stock, a total forfeit, for the time being, to the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. Usual annual dividends were never below 20 per cent, so it was a choice stock.

Colonel Andreas's headquarters as manager were at San Fernando, Pampanga. There he and his wife, a Pennsylvania girl, had their spacious and comfortable home.

It was in April last year that Colonel Andreas arranged management of Pampanga Bus in new hands and planned to go to Texas to develop his ranch intensively. Long talk there had been, more homeside than there in Luzon, of war with Japan. Nothing had come of it, action never materialized. There was the jest in Manila that trouble in the Pacific blew up from the southeast—typhoons—it was hardly likely that anything would blow up from the north.

"So?" I asked.

"Well, MacArthur had the right hunch. He smelt war coming, as he had for so many years. They got at me. I sent Jesse home alone and stayed there to help."

Here is the situation, in which he helped: The army in the Philippines at that time had only 10 per cent of the motor transportation it actually required. Colonel Andreas went on the job of mobilizing civilian transportation to make up, when needed, the other 90 per cent. This he did, having long had his hand on every detail of the problem. His occasional reports, tediously verified and revised up to date, had been reaching MacArthur since 1928, and reaching the Philippine department—an unsolicited service he was rendering America.

* * *

Busses available, their capacity, whereabouts, operators who would be loyal and responsive without coercion, quantities of tires, fuel supplies each company ordinarily kept on hand, the condition in which the various operators kept their equipment, the locations of their shops and the extent and condition of their repair equipment. (Hence the grateful letters from MacArthur.) All that, in the last months before Japan opened the war, was part of what a five-war veteran past 65 could do.

In the interim of 43 years, Colonel Andreas had learned his Philippines, and his western Pacific generally. Actual soldiering, hard hiking and hard fighting, had given him his first lesson in Philippine geography.

He began flying 35 years ago. Since then, his hours in the air sum up to many thousands; and most of this flying has been of the more ticklish sort, and in the Philippines. Where is Lieutenant Don Old now? Far up the files, no doubt, and worthy to be there. And Lieutenant William "Wild Bill" Coleman? Up too, no doubt, with Mindanao, like Old has, high in his record. In 1934 and 1935, Colonel Andreas, nearly 60, assisted Old and Coleman in the location of 34 flying fields in Mindanao; and the manner in which many of these fields were located was by trying them—landing on them, taking off from them, each man in a plane to himself.

There is not an airfield in the Philippines where Colonel Andreas has not landed. He has also landed his own plane on many locations not approved by the army as safe. He knows where these places are, a fund of knowledge that will be handy to us in the retaking of the Philippines.

This sort of service may be compared to the usual two-year service in the Philippines of commissioned officers.

Occasionally an officer asks for a third year in the Philippines; chiefly they are anxious to get back home within two years, for greater convenience and economy in the education of their children.

What about 43 years, then? What about all MacArthur's years? Vacations out surely do come along, though not for all, and not by any means every two years. The average officer who spends short of two years in the Philippines comes to know almost nothing about them in that short time, and nothing about Filipinos, and as good as nothing about the country's topography and its potentialities from the fighting point of view. Again, this is no reflection on him, but on management of his services, red tape and routine over which he has no control. The service is fairly well filled with such officers.

Can we do anything to the Japanese in the Philippines? Can Corregidor and Bataan be supplied, or relieved and reinforced or, at least, aided somehow?

They just would not know. It is humanly impossible, in the circumstances of their service out there, for them to know the true answers to these questions. Perhaps most of them suppose that little can be done. Colonel Andreas defines two schools of war, the cautious and the audacious; in the case of the Philippines, admiring MacArthur, he goes all out for the audacious brand.

"I say we *can* get in there with help for Skinny Wainwright," he told me, if and when an effort is made having in view a smash and a real trial of our arms; not an under-manned and under-equipped thing, but a real effort designed to recover the Philippines and retrieve the prestige we have lost. The East lives by the rule of prestige, face. Lose prestige and you lose all. This we Americans here at home *must* understand.

Here is the third flying officer of a great deal of experience, whom I have interviewed, all of whom are emphatic in assertions that, with determination to face losses and take them—and to fight an audacious war, but with cunning—relief of the Philippines is possible. All, too, are agreed on how to go about this, and the two younger men do not even know Colonel Andreas. All three would go about

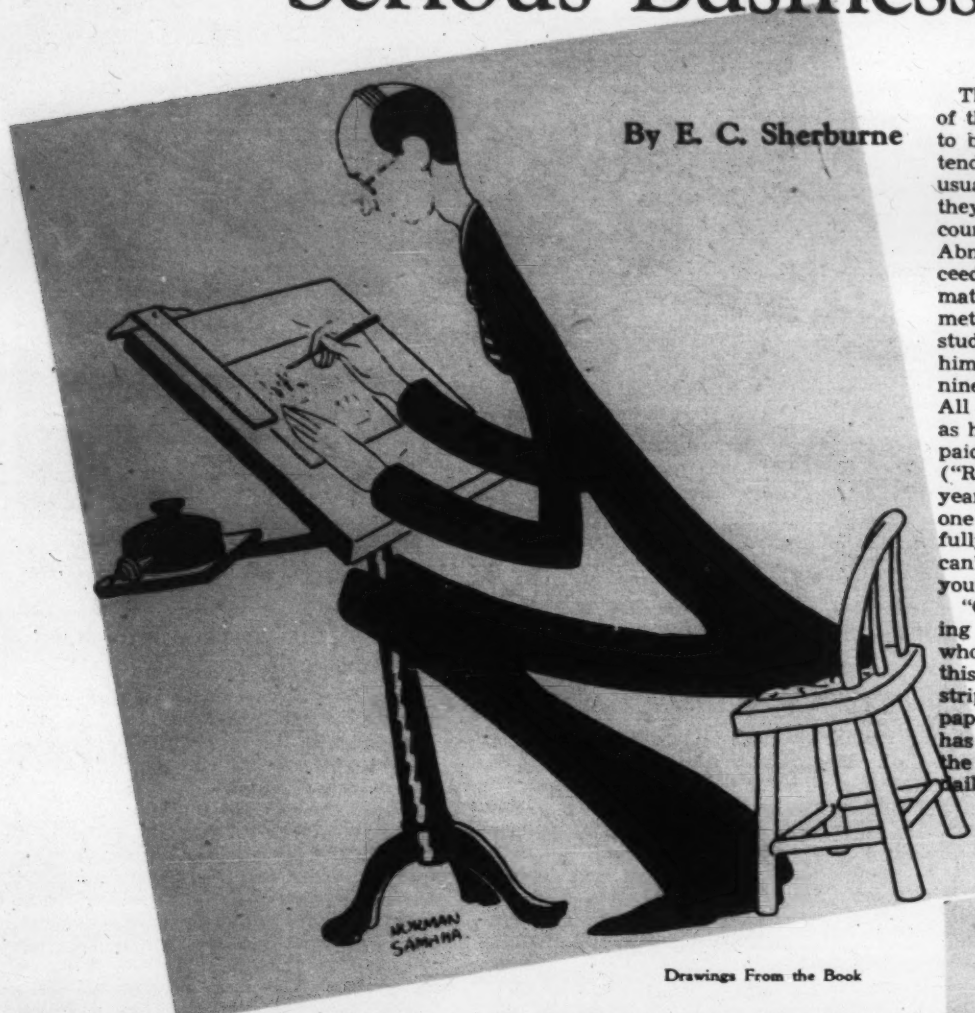
(Continued on page 13)

BAGUIO, SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES, NOW IN JAPANESE HANDS

Wide World

Serious Business, the Funnies

By E. C. Sherburne



Drawings From the Book

NOW THAT THE ARTISTS of the newspaper comic strips have been tendered an admiration dinner at the National Arts Club in New York, it is in order for those who don't care much for the funnies to be good democrats and say at least: "So long as I am not compelled to look at most of them, I wish them well." It is amazing how many people you can encounter who say they never look at the comic strips. One can only conclude that the opposition is uncommonly vocal, for they have been proved to belong to the great minority. The tireless Mr. Gallup has polled this comic strip business, and reports that among the 70,000,000 newspaper readers in the United States the funnies stand third in reader interest. Such a phenomenon deserves the detailed examination it has at last received from Martin Sheridan.*

Primitive the comic strip certainly is, with its reliance upon the jokes designed to please the many rather than the few. They are likewise primordial, probably, for surely the cave men must have hit upon the idea of carving their opinions of their men of affairs upon convenient stones. Anyway, at the National Arts Club love feast—attended by top-ranking architects, painters, sculptors, authors, and educators—pictures of comic strips 1,000 years old were shown, complete with the balloons containing remarks, just as we know them in the funnies today. The Egyptian cultivated this form of expression in the successions of panels they carved upon the walls of Babylon.

Those honored at the National Arts Club dinner included: Billy ("Barney Google") DeBeck, Milton ("Terry and the Pirates") Caniff, Otto ("Little King") Soglow, Al ("Lil' Abner") Caplan, Chic ("Blondie") Young, George ("Bringing Up Father") McManus, Edwina ("Tippie") Dumm, Alex ("Flash Gordon") Raymond, and Ham ("Joe Palooka") Fisher.

They can laugh about it now, but most of these cartoonists hoped in their youth to become painters, and to that end attended art school for study periods that usually came to abrupt conclusions before they had completed the prescribed courses. Al Cap, who draws "Lil' Abner," like the others who have succeeded, could not be deterred when a little matter of finance was concerned. His method was to pay the initial fee for study and stay until the authorities threw him out. In this way he went through nine art schools, in a manner of speaking. All nine billed him for tuition due as soon as he found his comic strip niche, and he paid up with pleasure. Eugene L. Ahern ("Room and Board") stayed on for three years in the Chicago Art Institute. Finally, one of the instructors shook his head ruefully over easel, and said, "Too bad you can't think of some funny lines to go with your pictures."

"Out Our Way," J. R. Williams, according to the industrious Martin Sheridan, who has assembled hundreds of facts in this book, is the most widely published strip, appearing as it does in 700 newspapers. Bob Ripley ("Believe It or Not") has traveled in 150 countries gathering the oddities out of which he makes his daily panel with the aid of several research assistants. "Tad" (Thomas Aloysius Dorgan) got behind his schedule on one occasion, and when reproached by his boss, Arthur Brisbane, for updating an old strip, remarked coyly that it "was being reprinted by request, like many of your editorials."

Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster tried for several years to sell their "Superman" adventure strip, but the syndicate heads all said it was too fantastic. Many persons will agree with them today, but enough people like this super-colossal hero to justify his appearance in 300 daily and 90 Sunday papers. Besides that, he is in the movies, on the radio, and is even in library work, what with one Baltimore institution whipping up interest among juvenile card holders by publishing lists of books "recommended by Superman," according to Mr. Sheridan.

Ernie Bushmiller ("Fritzi Ritz and Nancy") works backward on his strip. He usually knows how a sequence will end but has to find out step by step what preceded the climax. The fact that "Henry" is mostly in pantomime has helped to sell Carl T. Anderson's strip in 29 countries, where it is used by 275 papers. Alfred Andriola, who draws "Charley Chan," puts in the balloons with their talk first, as he builds every strip for its story, using pictures to illustrate the words.

Ham Fisher's "Joe Palooka" just now is having war adventures abroad. He went over once before as a member of the Foreign Legion, and Ham got him back to America through the kind offices of President Roosevelt, who wrote, for inclusion in the strip one day, a letter to the President of France, asking for Joe's honorable discharge.

As Martin Sheridan's book deals primarily with the syndicated comic strips, no mention is made of The Christian Science Monitor's cartoonists. They had a holiday of their own in the Magazine Section of May 24, 1941. In selling their strips in 50 countries, the syndicates maintain on their staffs Cubans, Chinese, Italians, Germans, French, and Portuguese to translate the balloons into the languages of the countries that are to use the cartoons.

Rube Goldberg invents those ludicrous contraptions which are such monuments of mechanical inefficiency, without the aid of a staff. In them he makes some use of what he encountered in the University of California engineering courses, even though he could never take the machines seriously. If he were given to whimsy, he might be expected to keep a trip hammer around the house as a nutcracker.

George McManus ("Bringing Up Father") was tendered a Congressional dinner in Washington to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his strip, with Supreme Court Justices, Congressmen, Cabinet members and other notables attending, to applaud the chronicler of Maggie's efforts to get Jiggs to conform to the ways of her socialite friends. In Chinese versions of the strip he eats rice instead of corned beef and cabbage, while in Mexico his favorite dish is chili con carne.

These syndicated cartoonists are expected to please as many people as possible. Their characters do not smoke or drink, and never discuss farm relief, politics, divorce, or religion.

Harold Gray ("Little Orphan Annie") says the trick is to "keep your characters in hot water, but not so hot as to scald their courage." Harold T. Webster's Caspar Milquetoast symbolizes something close to the universal in his depiction of the timid interludes occasionally experienced by almost everybody. Caspar is always timid. He can even be outfaced by an advertisement which demands that he "read every word of this!" He obeys, even while he murmurs: "And I wanted to read the news."

Frank Willard ("Moon Mullins") found that his forte was cartooning, after the educational authorities of Anna, Illinois, gave him up. He left the local high school by invitation, and but for the intervention of the principal of the academy where he next resumed his studies, he appeared to be in for a career as a perennial sophomore. Having been told that he was not likely to get anywhere as a scholar, he took up art. His cartoons are

(Continued on page 13)

*"Comics and Their Creators," by Martin Sheridan. Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. $2.75.

Waning Nazi Man Power

Wide World, International News

FOOD KEEPS 'EM MARCHING

German Workers (Top) in an Asparagus Field Outside Berlin; Polish Prisoners Carrying Bread Somewhere in Germany

By Ernest S. Pisko

IN PREPARING FOR an all-out bid during 1942, Hitler and the minor masters of German economy are confronted with a problem that can be stated in plain figures: How to make 26,000,000 men perform the work of 52,000,000?

Numerous signs point to the increasing stress which Nazi leaders place on the Reich's labor requirements. The Office of Facts and Figures reported recently that foreign broadcasts monitored in the United States show that Nazi labor bosses are reaching from Rome to Riga for workers to ship into Germany. The report said a Berlin broadcast boasted that Germany will increase the number of foreign workers in the Reich to more than 4,000,000. In a broadcast to the German farmers recently, Field Marshal Göring mentioned the "crushing need" for farm labor which he said would be met in part by "the use of foreigners and prisoners of war." It is significant in respect to the Nazi's "crushing" labor needs that the return of Pierre Laval to the Vichy Government is believed to have been inspired in part by Germany's hope to enlist French factory workers.

It is a debatable question how many workers are needed to keep a single soldier properly equipped in our times of mechanized warfare. The estimates of experts go all the way from a ratio of seven to twenty workers for one soldier. Assuming that the lowest figure is the correct one, can Germany muster a sufficient number of workers to satisfy the material requirements of her army?

On the basis of a 7-to-1 ratio between workers and soldiers, Germany would have to possess an industrial force of from 39,000,000 to 52,000,000 workers to support an army of 5,500,000 to 7,500,000 men. Such an achievement is beyond reach. Of all Germans, almost one third are less than 15 years or more than 65 years old. Half of the remaining 52,000,000 are women. Hence, the Nazis have not much more than 26,000,000 men available with which to build up their army and fill the workshops. In case of an army of 5,500,000, the labor force would therefore be short by 9,000,000 workers, while in case of the larger army the labor shortage would amount to 33,000,000.

The validity of these conclusions is borne out by Hitler's and Dr. Goebbels' constant and frantic appeals to the German people to do more work, and by news that filters through the Nazi censorship.

There are three ways in which the Germans may overcome the deficiencies in industrial man power. The first method is to simplify production and to extend the working time. The ten-hour day has been adopted in several industries and may soon be adopted generally. But this step can bring no permanent relief. Recent reports tell of German munition factories in which the ten-hour day had to be abandoned after a short trial time, because the workers grew overtired, with the result that their output dropped below that of the previous eight-hour days.

Prospects for simplifying production are somewhat brighter. Business secrets are abolished, trade formulas and processes are made known to all firms concerned. Not quite so harmless as these expedients is the shortening of the training times to which the Germans have resorted. Lathe operators, for instance, are given a mere three-weeks training as compared with the three months required in the United States. Manufacture of nonessential goods is cut to the lowest possible point. In some instances restrictions have been carried to costly extremes, as was shown by the severe shortage of winter clothing for the soldiers, due to the closing of nearly all German textile plants.

Efficiency experts are going into action everywhere, but their attempts to increase production are badly hampered through the steady deterioration of the machine stock. In various fields, prolonged "pauses for rest" have had to be granted in order to do the most pressing repair work. The strain upon machinery has been excessively heavy. German economists estimate that the total value of industrial replacements that have had to be postponed until the end of the war amounts to $7,000,000,000.

Another method of easing labor shortages is to bring foreign workers into Germany and to call upon the women and boys from 15 to 18 years. Appeals have been made for boys under military age to volunteer for farm work in the Ukraine, and these appeals have been backed by the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler. He wanted them heeded immediately. Already the size of the Agricultural Youth has risen from 20,000 to 200,000 members. In East Prussia, boys of 18 years, and even younger, are given charge of farm labor groups consisting of prisoners of war and slave laborers; and in Vienna, schoolboys are being used to run the streetcars. In their gigantic drive to "reclaim" what the Nazis call "human material," partially disabled Germans are being put to work, and even the sightless are assigned places in various factories. At least 1,000,000 women are working in industrial plants, and 100,000 women have been sent to factories in occupied countries in order to speed up production of war materials. Girls hitherto employed as store clerks, waitresses, and cleaners are drafted into industrial and agricultural work. In this way a few hundred thousand soldiers and potential workers are freed for field service, but it contributes only a fraction of the number needed.

The Nazis are striving to make the most of the reservoir of slave laborers represented by the populations of the conquered nations. Some 4,000,000 prisoners of war and foreign workers are employed in Germany. Their accomplishments are by no means in accord with their number. The Nazis admit that the output of a foreign worker amounts on the average to only 40 per cent of what a German worker accomplishes. Besides, there are many other obstacles which prevent full utilization of the potential labor reserve.

Not more than 300,000 out of the alleged millions of Russian prisoners of war are actually at work in Germany. The Nazis are afraid they may damage machinery or spread revolutionary ideas among the Germans. The Hungarians, of which 20,000 were brought into the Third Reich, had to be returned recently when they were at the brink of mutiny. The Norwegians, Belgians, and Slovaks report their labor reserve is exhausted, and dispatches from Vichy indicate that Pétain refused Hitler's demand for several hundred thousand additional French workers. He is said to have pointed out that such a move would inevitably undermine France's overworked economy.

Dutch factories are idle because of lack of raw materials. Belgian factories are forced to close down for weeks because of lack of power. Italian factories are short of coal as well as of raw materials. The whole transport system is so overtaxed by military requirements that the Nazis are neither able to assure the delivery of indispensable raw materials to the factories outside Germany, nor to dispose in time of the goods that are being produced there.

These vital difficulties help to explain why Germany is laying so much stress on the need for a supreme military effort this summer. The effort may well surpass anything the world has witnessed hitherto.

New Caledonia Stays Loyal

By Maurice Schwob

Former Assistant to the Governor, Admiral d'Argenlieu

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, FREE FRENCH LEADER

GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE make the islands of New Caledonia one of the key points of the war against Japan in the Southwest Pacific. When I landed in New Caledonia last year, there was still peace in the Pacific. If the people knew that danger was imminent, they did not allow it to be shown. New Caledonia, thanks to its remoteness, had not experienced the effects of the propaganda that was affecting France.

On June 28, 1940, eight days after Marshal Pétain's announcement from Bordeaux that "France must give up the fight," the Consul General of New Caledonia unanimously decided that free Frenchmen should continue the struggle against the Axis powers. A copy of this resolution was sent to the British Consul at Nouméa, with a declaration that the colony was "a country, French in heart and soul, which cannot admit the surrender of the Bordeaux Government and its result in setting the French against the allies of yesterday." That the position taken by the Consul had extensive popular support was made clear by a peaceful but enthusiastic demonstration on the same day, in which more than 4,000 residents of Nouméa, led by ex-service men, participated.

The Governor of the colony, M. Georges Pelecier, apparently with the support of a small minority, remained loyal to Vichy. A month of confused wrangling followed. A crisis was reached on Aug. 28, when the Consul General passed a resolution demanding the departure of the Governor and threatening resignation if their demands were not met. M. Pelecier advised Vichy by radio that he intended to leave the colony, and was immediately dismissed from office, the Vichy Government naming the local military commander, Colonel Denis, as his successor. The Consul, however, was dissatisfied with the new appointment, and on Aug. 30 declared itself to be entirely anti-Vichy and in favor of continuing the war under the direction of General de Gaulle's French National Committee. It further expressed a desire that fresh elections be held, in order to give formal expression to the will of the majority and to regularize its own legal position. Later, Colonel Denis had to resign, and his place was taken by M. Henri Sautout, formerly Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides, who arrived in Nouméa bearing a commission from General de Gaulle as Governor of New Caledonia and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

On Sept. 20, 1940, the rallying of New Calidonia to the National Committee, under the presidency of General de Gaulle, was officially decided upon.

The situation in the Pacific was becoming more and more strained, and General de Gaulle felt that the time to defend Free French possessions in the Pacific was at hand. In order to solidify their defense, he had to send a high military chief to preside over the destiny of those possessions. In September, 1941, Admiral d'Argenlieu boarded a French cruiser at San Diego, to go and take over command in the heart of the ocean, as High Commissioner of France for the Pacific.

Born in a very old Breton-Picardy family, whose tradition it was for the children to be sailors or priests, Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu followed in his father's footsteps when he went to the Naval Academy at 16. He finished his training in the Navy, and the World War of 1914 found him in command of the patrol boat, Tourterelle.

But his religious convictions compelled him to abandon his career in the Navy; and, in 1920, he entered the Carmelite Order, in which he spent the next 10 years.

Again in 1939 war called upon him to fight and again he donned his uniform, as if he were putting on new robes.

June, 1940, found him at Cherbourg, where he was taken prisoner with some 500 other officers. He jumped from the train which was taking him to captivity, and succeded in escaping. With a thousand and one lucky breaks, he arrived in England, where he naturally joined General de Gaulle.

On Aug. 30, 1940, he was called into active service and made the head of the mission which was to negotiate in Dakar with the Vichy forces. Immediately upon his arrival in Dakar, he strove to establish contact with Governor Pierre Boisson. This, as is known, failed, and as the party proceeded back to the warships, under fire from the French batteries on Goree Beach, Admiral d'Argenlieu was seriously wounded.

This is the man who landed in Nouméa one day, entrusted with the mission of organizing the defense of the island colony, covering some 7,500 square miles, and its 56,000 inhabitants, of whom 18,000 are French, 26,500 natives, and 11,500 Javan and Indo-Chinese laborers.

* * *

On his initial tour through the country, Admiral d'Argenlieu was met enthusiastically. The chiefs of native tribes, informed by some means or other, hurried along the road taken by the Admiral, bringing with them tokens of submission, proving their desire to unite under his command. The population thronged to his leadership, acclaiming the Chief who had come to guide them along the dangerous road.

The Admiral took the first steps necessitated by a situation which was rapidly growing worse.

Work in the chromium and nickel mines and in the plants which convert the mineral into *matte* passed its coefficient limit with the co-operation of all—directors, engineers, workmen, and miners alike.

According to the solemn pledge taken by General de Gaulle, nothing is done which is not legal and conforming to the Constitution and Laws of the Third French Republic, a Constitution taken over by the General on June 22, 1940, when the men of Bordeaux (they were not called the men of Vichy then, but they were the same men) were stabbing at it in every possible way. This fact is illustrated by the following cablegram from General de Gaulle, received April 6 at the Free French Delegation in New York:

"All the Free French Forces are fighting for the restoration of external and internal liberty in France; that is, they are fighting for the Triumph of Democracy. They deem worthless and invalid all legislation enacted after June 23, 1940, when the Government submitted to enemy direction, and expressed no longer the true sentiments of the people. They recognize the validity of those Republican legislative acts passed only before the armistice. The French territories under National Committee authority are governed by this policy. This fact is not widely enough recognized, and it would be advisable to make it known as often as possible."

The day after Pearl Harbor, General de Gaulle declared war on Japan, and the Admiral in New Caledonia was warned.

* * *

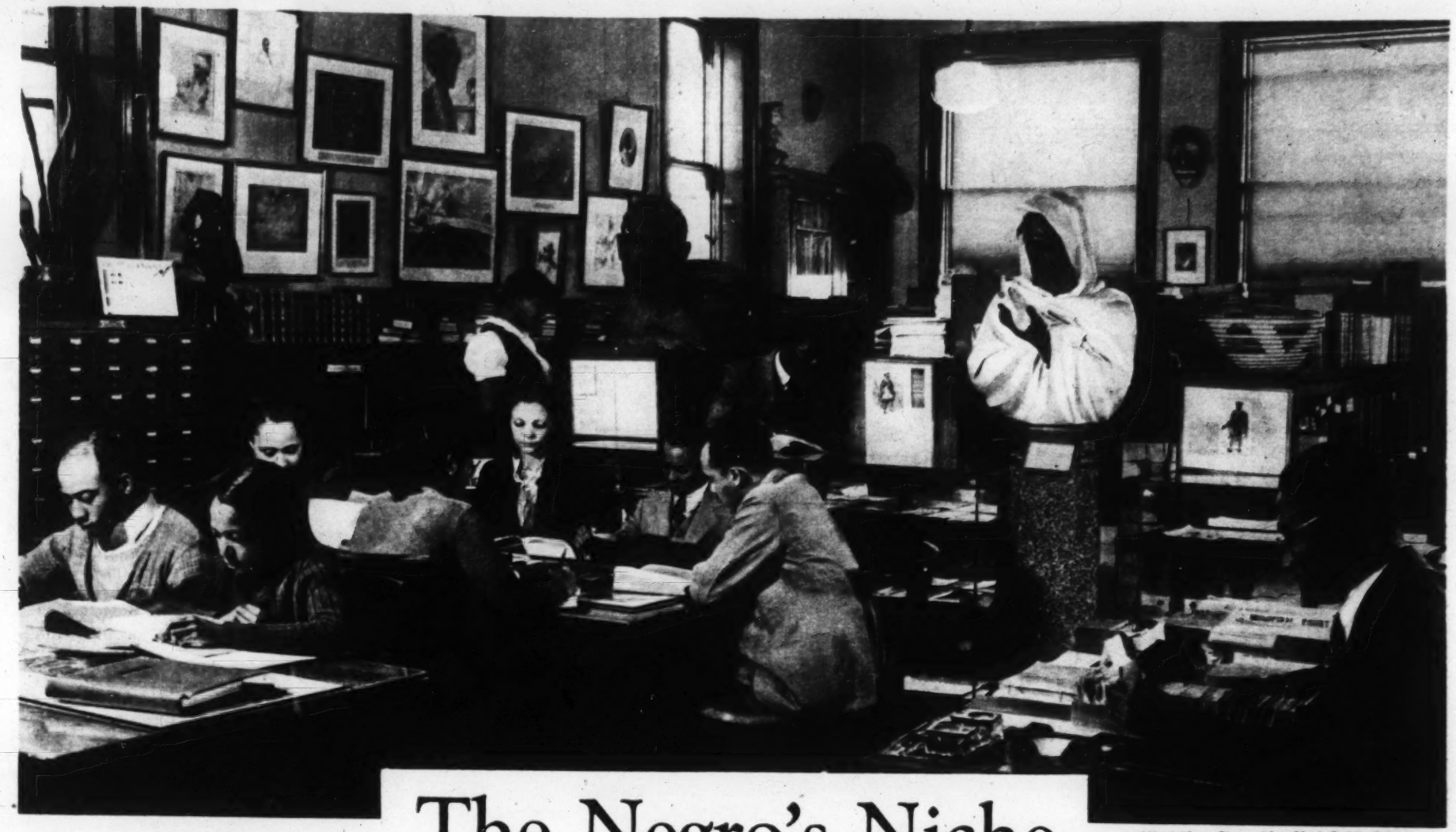
The Japanese know the island only too well; they know its economic resources, its important strategic position, its direct line of supply from the United States to Australia. Its airport, which the Pan American Airways chose for their landing field, is within reasonable flying distance of the vital Australian centers; Brisbane is only 800 miles away, and Sydney only 1,050 miles away. Nickel is a metal indispensable to Japan's war industry, and is a metal which at present they lack completely. The Japanese were the owners of several nickel mines in New Caledonia, but the law against exporting this metal to Japan prevented them, even before the war broke out, from profiting from their own mines.

Everything points to an attack in the near future. Notably the pitiable lack of

(Continued on page 14)

By Deane Dickason from Ewing Galloway, Wide World

A NATIVE HUT IN NOUMÉA, CAPITAL OF THE FREE FRENCH ISLAND OF NEW CALEDONIA



Allied News Photo, New York Public Library

The Negro's Niche in American History

By Helen Johnson Keyes

"SAY," exclaimed a small voice beside me, "we'll have bang-up times when the building's opened. It's got a room for everything you want to do, and they're goin' to let you do it."

"Miss Rose said it had to be big," responded a second voice, "because it houses our Negro history, and that's awful big."

This conversation proceeded from a small boy and girl, both on roller skates. The three of us were looking at a new library edifice at 103 West 135th Street, in New York's Harlem. It returned our gaze with a beaming, friendly expression, sunshine glinting on its three rows of continuous windows.

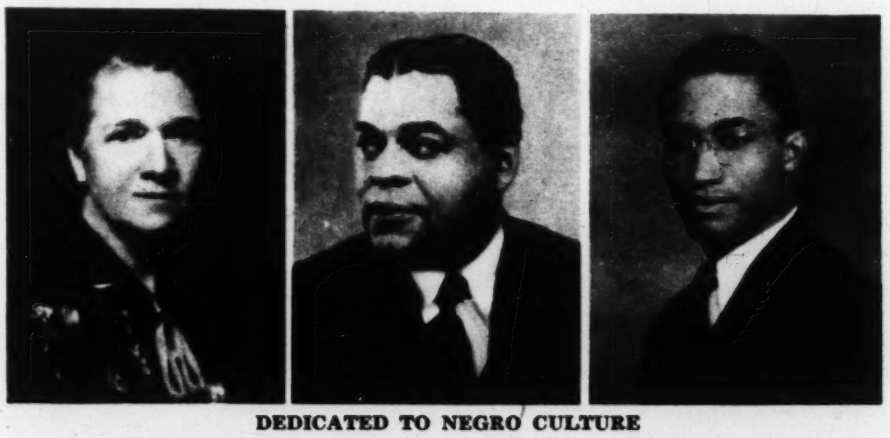
"Miss Rose is the branch librarian, isn't she?" I asked it because I wanted to hear these youngsters comment on an institution in which they were so obviously conscious of being shareholders.

"Sure," answered the boy. "Miss Ernestine Rose. She worked in the other building, too, and got up story hours and plays and things. They say it's got as many rooms as a palace," he continued, returning to his original thesis. "You read in one and listen in another and sing in another. And you can read sitting in big chairs." He was breathless. Then they were off, clanging down the street.

* * *

In their naïve way these children had communicated voraciously the character and scope of the New York Public Library's most recent branch building. It is planned to express the idea that books should act dynamically upon those who read them. Just to absorb printed pages is not enough, affirms Miss Rose. Both information and enchantment need to express themselves in action. By means of a four-year program of lectures, seminars, concerts and dramatic entertainments, Miss Rose, in the old building that stood on this site, translated into social forces for community development the facts and fancies first encountered in print. The new building, with its many rooms designed for specialized activities, is a tribute to the value of her work and the importance of its continuation under adequate architectural conditions.

An advisory staff to assist readers will keep in touch with the educational and recreational projects, so as to recommend books helpful in their pursuit; with school curriculums in order to provide teachers and pupils with accessory reading; and with domestic problems for the purpose of introducing into puzzled homes the advice of experts who understand the difficulties and write clearly. A unique department which promises to make a valuable contribution to welfare is one particularly planned for adolescents, being supplied with reading matter acceptably romantic and adventurous, but wholesome, informative, and in tune with actual life.



DEDICATED TO NEGRO CULTURE

Corner of Schomburg Room (Top), Showing Bust of Don Aldridge, Shakespearean Negro Actor, Who Was Decorated by Many European Rulers. Left to Right: Miss Ernestine Rose, Librarian of the Harlem Branch; Arthur A. Schomburg, Who Started the Collection; Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection, Which Is to Be Opened to the Public on May 28.

For small boys and girls story-telling programs have been arranged on an unusually comprehensive scale and are available not only to groups who visit the library but to those in the care of social organizations. A selection of books on and by Negroes and suitable for children, made by the distinguished Negro author, James Weldon Johnson, is ready to exemplify the truth of Mr. Schomburg's lifelong argument that his people have a tradition in which it can take pride.

* * *

Hobby clubs, a concert hall and a little theater group offer not only recreation but opportunities for the unfolding of talents. In a reading lounge stand those "stuffed chairs" extolled by my acquaintance on skates. Its colors, too, will refresh those who go there for the luxury of hours with books. Nor is the library careless of those who need its friendship but cannot visit it; to them it goes out with parcels of books and good counsel.

On the third floor of the building is housed the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, an unsurpassed aggregation of historical data written by Negroes or about the colored race. The story of the inception and growth of this collection is such an example of devotion to a cause and skill in obscure research that it commands our admiration while leading us over a romantic trail.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, was born in 1874—one year after the abolition of slavery in what was then a Spanish possession—a Negro boy named Arthur Alfonso Schomburg. As soon as his serious school days commenced, he became aware of discrimination against his people and, pondering it, decided that in order to attain their full potentialities black men must be made aware of possessing a creditable history, an honorable tradition. To this thesis he devoted his life, traveling, observing, collecting. His earliest researches were made in the Caribbean area.

At 23 he went to New York and found perfunctory jobs which enabled him to live and save money for wider travels. While doing so he focused his attention on the American Negro and dug up many incidents forgotten or ignored. One of these was the existence in the eighteenth century of a colored pastor, the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, who ministered to an important white congregation in Rutland, Vermont, and left behind commentaries on the American Revolution and a number of sermons.

Another discovery was the portrait of Benjamin Banneker, a Negro mathematician and astronomer praised by Thomas Jefferson and General Lafayette. At this time, too, Mr. Schomburg reintroduced to the public the poems of Phillis Wheatley, born in Africa and in 1773 sold in Boston from a slave ship. These documents and many others he acquired and added to his expanding archives.

By and by he set off for wild portions of South America, the Congo, Guinea, Nubia, Egypt, Liberia, where he harvested extensive knowledge of customs and practices. He translated from native tongues legends, hero-tales and tender ditties; among these last are Zulu nursery rhymes from the Bantu language.

* * *

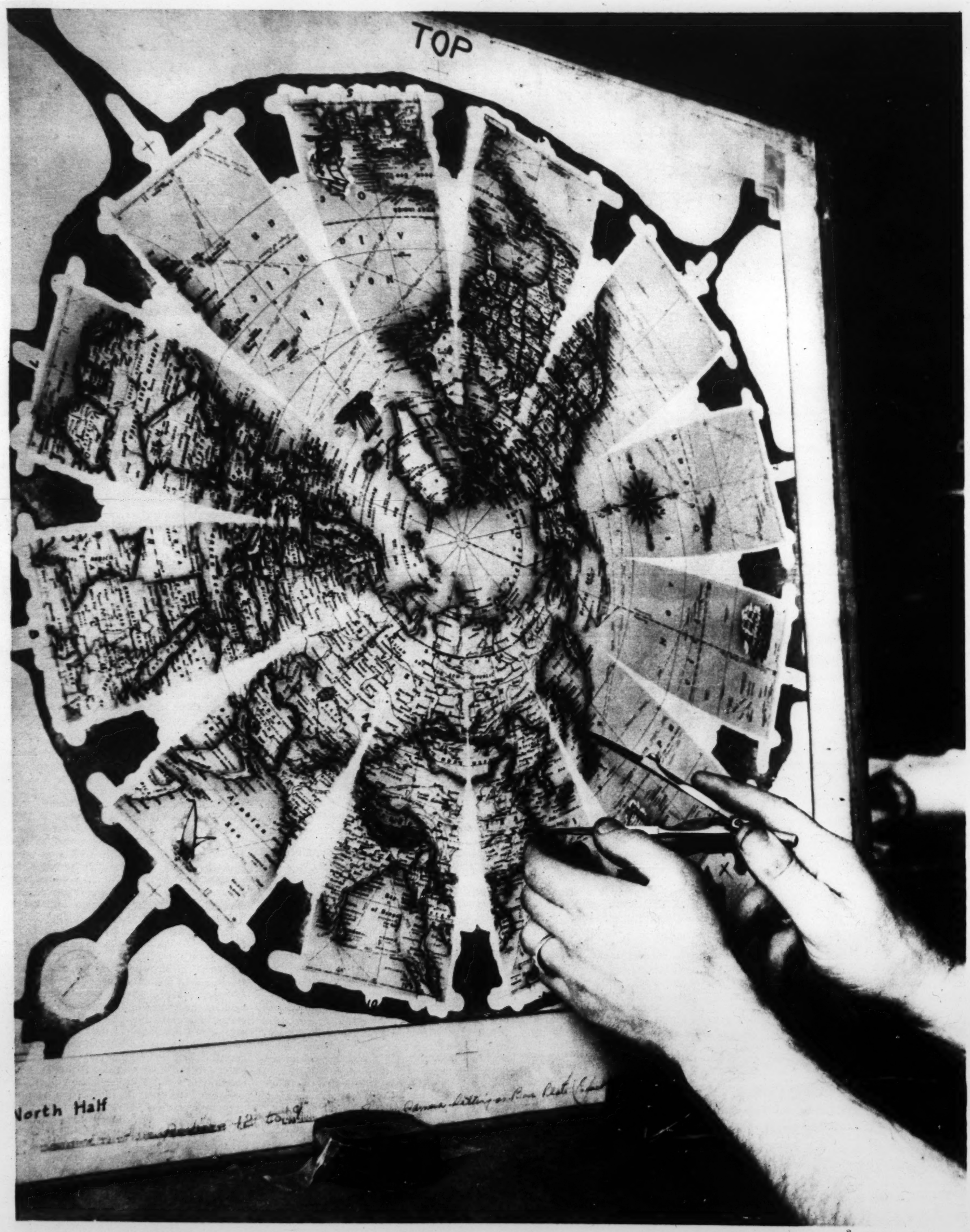
Intellectually enriched but without funds, Mr. Schomburg returned to New York and became head of the mailing division of the Latin-American department of the Bankers' Trust Company, a position he occupied for 21 years. In 1911, together with a number of colored men, he organized the Negro Society for Historical Research, of which he was made secretary and librarian. It brought together for the first time in one body African, West Indian, and Afro-American scholars, and gave much impetus to private collecting.

Again, after years of personal sacrifices, he found himself in a position to seek Negro traditions abroad. This time he went to Europe, first to Spain and Portugal. In the cathedrals of Seville and Granada he brought to light musty records of the Indies and paintings by Negro slaves. His most important discovery was a group of manuscripts by Juan Latino, a Negro who in the last half of the sixteenth century was incumbent of the chair of poetry in the University of Granada. Proceeding to other countries, he unearthed scientific treatises, polemics, and autobiographies, and on his return to New York his collection numbered 4,000 volumes, 1,000 pamphlets, and manuscripts, and 200 prints. His claim that this material represents the first true writing of Negro history and that it revises many important paragraphs in our common American history is undoubtedly justified.

In 1926 the Carnegie Corporation acquired all Mr. Schomburg's material and gave it to the New York Public Library, and in 1932 Mr. Schomburg was appointed

(Continued on page 14)

Maps in the Making in a Changing World



The role of the map maker is a busy one in this changing world. Distances and boundary lines must be drawn exactly if a map is to be really useful. Here an employee in the Rand McNally plant checks a proof of a revised globe before it goes to the printer. All flat maps embody a certain amount of distortion because one can't flatten out the surface of a sphere without stretching or tearing it.

A boundary chang
drafting and engra
Here, a wax engra

Corrections in ma
area and fitting
McNally company

The wax-engrave
copper is deposit
engraved patch.

undary change means plenty of work to the cartographer. It involves ing and engraving dozens of correction patches for existing map plates. , a wax engraver is cutting the patch in wax. Later it will be electro-typed and fitted into its proper place.

rections in map-making plates are made by jig-sawing out the revised and fitting in a corrected patch like Irving Rayfield of the Rand Nally company is doing here. When the patch and hole exactly match, the new piece is soldered into place.

wax-engraved plate goes into an electrotype bath, where a thin shell of per is deposited by electrolysis, making a reverse image in relief of the raved patch. Leo Sealy, engraving expert, is examining the electrotype.

It takes a full year for a girl to become proficient in mounting globes by hand. "Pat" Matalonis has been at it for 18 years. She soaks each of the 12 cut-out paper gores with paste. She then places them one at a time on the ball, rubbing each so as to stretch fully. The trick is to get the first 11 gores so accurately placed that the twelfth will exactly fit. Boundary changes do not bother cartographers today nearly as much as the rapidity and unpredictableness with which war jumps from country to country, often to widely separated places.

Wide World

In the old days, quick-change artists were usually found in vaudeville theaters. Today, they are in Chicago making maps. At least, the modern prototype of the old stage performer is, for the making of maps these days is a complicated business. The Russians capture a town or railroad terminus and the Nazi army retreats; the Japs take Singapore and a flood destroys a boundary line. All these changes have to be recorded. Here Stanley Wieland is giving a big globe a final polish. Tomorrow's headlines may change everything.

Among the New Books

In the South, Where They Still Write About 'The War'

Conflict: The American Civil War, by George Fort Milton. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.50.

The Army of the Tennessee, by Stanley F. Horn. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $3.75.

Pemberton: Defender of Vicksburg, by John C. Pemberton. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $3.50.

UP TO ALMOST this very moment the Civil War has occupied a chief place in the histories three generations of Americans have studied. Hence the interest that continues in books that bear on that internecine conflict. Three of the more recent are dealt with here.

George Fort Milton is a newspaperman, and a good one, or he could not have condensed four years of campaigning into less than 400 pages, as he has done with "Conflict: The American Civil War." Moreover, he has done another good newspaper job by presenting his facts and interpretations objectively and in a style which should attract those who do not ordinarily read history. The author, a Southerner, agrees that "Civil War" is probably the best name for "The Second American Revolution," and rejects both the official Federal title, "The War of the Rebellion" and the wording affected in the South, "The War Between the States." The American Revolution, after all, was a rebellion, too—but it succeeded.

* * *

Historic emphasis heretofore has been laid on the campaigns in Virginia, to the neglect of other phases quite as important. Stanley F. Horn has written a fascinating account of "The Army of Tennessee," which is done with all the color and verve of a movie-ized "Gone With the Wind." It is replete with episodes that illustrate the style of warfare which went out with the last century.

Consider the affair at Munfordville, Ky., when Bragg, reaching the crossing of the Green River and finding a Federal force of 4,000 blocking his way, invested the place with his army of 30,000 and demanded its surrender. Col. John T. Wilder, naïve Indiana industrialist, commanding the fort, didn't know what to do. He had heard from Munfordville folk about their fellow-townsman, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, then with Bragg. So he went to the General under a flag of truce and asked Buckner's advice about surrendering! He frankly explained his ignorance and left it to Buckner—as one gentleman to another. The General declined to advise him, but did explain the situation honestly, even to pointing out how the Confederate artillery could annihilate his little force. But Wilder wanted to count the cannon. Buckner, in his most courtly fashion, consented—which convinced the Colonel, who then surrendered.

Mr. Horn's book tells the story of an army which suffered under inept leadership, yet fought gallantly from the Mississippi to the North Carolina foothills, in seven States, in such battles as Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and Nashville.

The value of these books today often rests in new views developed by later studies. Mr. Milton, a seasoned historian and biographer, from the depths of his research calls William Tecumseh Sherman "the greatest military Commander America probably ever produced." This runs counter to views hitherto held of Lee, Grant, and Jackson.

Nathan Bedford Forrest is termed by Mr. Milton "the greatest unused general of the whole war." Wolseley once asked Lee, "Who was your greatest subordinate?" and Lee replied: "A man I never saw, Forrest of Tennessee." Mr. Horn covers his career and activities in detail and quotes Gen. Basil Duke's summing up of this untrained genius' basic principles of tactics in one sentence: "I just took the short cut and got there first with the most men." Forrest was comparatively uneducated, but Mr. Horn says the jargon into which his words have been twisted is "absurdly impossible."

* * *

His grandson and namesake, John C. Pemberton, a New York lawyer, has written a sympathetic biography in "Pemberton: Defender of Vicksburg" which is also of value in presenting a detailed picture of Grant's achievement in the West. Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Lee's biographer, has written a sympathetic but noncommittal foreword. Mr. Pemberton had access to all the private papers of this courageous Philadelphian, classmate of Jefferson Davis and Bragg at West Point, who offered his sword to the South because he believed in State's rights. Mr. Pemberton seeks to justify his grandfather's disobedience of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's orders — which might have saved his army but not Vicksburg. Indeed, Vicksburg, valiantly defended, was Jefferson Davis' loss, not Pemberton's. The latter chose to do what his friend the President wanted rather than to obey his chieftain in the field. Joseph E. Johnston was the last commander of the Army of Tennessee, and Messrs. Horn and Milton agree he was among the most able of the Confederates.

The more one reads of the "irrepressible conflict" the more one is certain that it really could have been prevented. This is probably true of all wars. One chooses to believe hopefully that the method of prevention must ere long be arrived at. M. W. B.

Czechoslovakia and Democracy

We Were and We Shall Be, edited by Zdenka and Jan Munzer. New York: $2.50. Frederick Ungar.

"DEMOCRACY IS the political expression of humanity." Those are the words of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, President, founder, and liberator of Czechoslovakia.

"We know that even from the terrible battle that is going on at this very moment shall emerge the ideal of freedom, democracy and humanity, that lofty ideal which . . . has pervaded our national history. Perhaps Europe will also take the same path some day." Those are the words of Eduard Beneš, last President of free Czechoslovaia, and coadjutor with President Masaryk in building the republic which went down at Munich.

The story of the Czechoslovak spirit is told in an interesting book put out under the editorship of Zdenka and Jan Munzer, and fittingly called "We Were and We Shall Be," which voices the indomitability of that spirit in past history, its integral part in establishing the republic after the World War, and its continuing importance in the present world situation. The very motto of Czechoslovakia, "Truth shall prevail," was the life motto of Masaryk, and is today exemplified in the life work of Beneš. It is the rallying cry of Czechs and Slovaks all over the world.

* * *

It is more than an ideal: it is actually a foundational belief which is born into every individual of these people, nurtured through their lives, inscribed on their hearts for all time. That is why the Czechoslovak cause is a very vital part of the cause of the allied nations in their fight against Hitlerism. That is why the exiled government of the Czechoslovak Republic was one of the signatories to the unity declaration recently announced from Washington.

Dr. Beneš, from his London headquarters, has written an introduction to the Munzer book (from which the foregoing quotation is taken), and the editors have elaborated his ideas in a preface which says the real object of the book is to present the national tradition through documentary evidence. They remind their readers that such a book could not be published today in Czechoslovakia, pointing out that many of the documents included have been banned from school textbooks in their country by the Germans. Their book could be printed in the United States because "here the spirit of a whole nation has found refuge, despite the efforts of a foreign conqueror to destroy it in its native land."

One point stressed in the preface is worthy of attention. That is the language problem in Europe. "A slave will never voluntarily speak the language of his master," it is stated in the editors' preface. Then it is pointed out that there is no exercise of compulsion over here, so the various peoples of Europe have become acclimatized and Americanized. It is sagely suggested that in the future free Europe it will be desirable to create a common language—"out of mutual respect, out of the need to understand each other, and out of the desire for harmony."

* * *

In this book proof of Czechoslovak idealism is given in quotations from the pronouncements of their great spiritual and political leaders of the past and of the present. Here one finds, not only Comenius and Huss and Zizka, the early exponents of freedom, but also Masaryk and Beneš and Štefanik, who stood for collective security, and in addition Čapek and Krofta and Munk, who insist that a future international organization must be so strong that might can never again impose its will on right.

This book is worthy of being included in any modern library which attempts to set forth the bibliography of democracy, now going through its most difficult days. But the example of the Czechs and Slovaks through history is good for all lovers of freedom to understand and to emulate. Hence this book is valuable to all of us who are waging war to the finish against the forces of evil which are trying to dominate mankind. E. B. H.

The Book Window

The South in Architecture, by Lewis Mumford (Harcourt, Brace, $2). Particularly is this book concerned with the contributions to American architecture of Thomas Jefferson and Henry Hobson Richardson. These are the Dancy Foundation lectures delivered by Mr. Mumford at Alabama State College.

The Sculptures of Donatello (Oxford, $3.50). Newest addition to the Phaidon Edition of reproductions of the art of individual masters, including Michelangelo and El Greco. With 150 plates and 200 illustrations in the introduction, with an informing descriptive preface.

Etching Principles and Methods, by Clifford Pyle (Harper, $3). With 13 etchings, 10 half tones and 54 working drawings as illustration, an artist-teacher explains the whole art and craft of etching, so far as basic equipment for individual work is concerned.

The Photographer's Rule Book, by Larry June (Macmillan, $1.25). A book useful to beginners who have only the simplest of cameras, with hints that should result in much improved pictures.

Stars and Strikes, by Murray Ross (Columbia University Press, $2.75). Describes the history of 10 years of agitation in Hollywood which resulted in unionization in the motion picture industry.

Salvador Dali, by James Thrall Soby (Museum of Modern Art, $2). The strange pictorial inventions of the well-known surrealist are the subject of this biographical study.

Ebb Tide, by Doris Ferne (Ryerson, 50 cents). Paper-backed copy of eight poems. Written with considerable poetic feeling and with sincerity.

Roman Portraits (Oxford, $3). Another sumptuous volume in the Phaidon Edition, presenting the great achievement in sculptural portraiture achieved just before and after the beginning of the Christian era.

Clouds, Air and Wind, by Eric Sloane (The Devin-Adair Co.). A new kind of primer of meteorology—from the point of view of the traveler among the clouds. Instead of looking up at the weather, it looks out at it. Against cloud pictures of real beauty, different types of airplanes are shown. The phenomena of weather are explained in clear language—and still clearer cartoon-style diagrams. It puts something of poetry into its general treatment of this scientific subject.

Vermeer's Paintings (Oxford, $3.50). Reproductions in color of all the paintings of Jan Vermeer van Delft, comprising, one can well believe, the most comprehensive Vermeer publication ever issued. With an introduction by Thomas Bodkin.

Say, Is This the U. S. A.? (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, $3.75). Erskine Caldwell provides the words and Margaret Bourke-White the dramatic photographs that make up this panorama of American life today.

The Good Earth

The Soil That Supports Us, by Charles E. Kellogg. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

WHILE MANY natural scientists have been making newspaper headlines tracing the chilly paths of the stars and bombarding their way into the infinitesimal world of the atom, Charles E. Kellogg, agriculturist, has been busy experimenting and accumulating facts about the good earth which he presents in readable fashion in "The Soil That Supports Us."

A place of equal importance with workers in more spectacular types of research will be willingly granted the student of land and its uses by readers of this story. By developing new and better techniques of land production, the soil scientist is affording man one of his greatest opportunities for making his future secure.

Explaining that each type of soil has its own history, Mr. Kellogg utilizes his background of experience and wide personal contacts as a worker in two educational institutions and with the United States Department of Agriculture, to present in lucid style an authoritative account of what makes soil, the ways in which soils differ, the means of getting the best land use, and how these factors affect people individually and collectively. He accomplishes his task by drawing on his liberal fund of scientific knowledge and thus presents well-rounded explanations.

A thorough reading of the foundation material given in the beginning of the book, which is especially interesting to a student of mineralogy and historical geology, gives the reader a good background for the remaining chapters as well as a more understanding approach to the pictures, diagrams, and soil maps. An excellent glossary explains various technical words and phrases.

M. K. G.

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The Christian Ethic as Corrective of Social Ills and Promoter of Peace

The Ethical Ideals of Jesus in a Changing World, by G. Bromley Oxnam. Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. $1.
The Lord's Prayer, by Ernest Fremont Tittle. Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. $1.

ANY OBSERVER of the signs of the times is impressed with the earnestness with which religionists are turning to the examination of the social conditions of the world. It is becoming increasingly apparent to these practical Christians that the social ills, the wrongs inherent in the present set-up of society, must be corrected in order to establish lasting peace among the nations. These examinations into social, political, economic, industrial, and financial conditions are made for the purpose of discovering the wrongs inherent in them and at the same time to undertake the application of the Christian ethic to their correction.

Among the eminent religionists thus engaged is G. Bromley Oxnam, a Bishop of the Methodist Church, who forcibly sets forth his observations and conclusions in "The Ethical Ideals of Jesus in a Changing World." A wide experience in many lands has given this author the mental status of the citizen of the world; and from this experience based upon deep Christian convictions his observations are made. He sees the problems confronting humanity as universal, ecumenical, since the nations and peoples of the world can no longer be regarded as isolated entities.

* * *

Since the means that have been operative have not succeeded in establishing the brotherhood of man, the query is raised, Do permanent foundations lie in the Christian's conception of the worth of man? And the answer is emphatically affirmative. The solution lies in the application of the teachings of Jesus, not in part, not spasmodically, but persistently and wholly as the only basis of true brotherhood.

This volume consists of five lectures delivered to the students of Florida Southern College. Present social conditions are examined with keen penetration and creditable vigor. The present is an era of change out of which will evolve a new world order which will be lasting in proportion as it is based upon the teachings of Christianity, which alone constitute a sure foundation.

The reader of this handy volume will find much that is challenging, while he is not left in doubt as to the author's conviction as to the only course that promises peace and progress to a troubled world. It is a worthy volume, incisive and well written, written out of the depth of wide experience plus profound religious conviction.

Again an eminent clergyman, scholar, and lecturer turns to the Lord's Prayer as embracing the very essence of the Christian doctrine. Through its examinaton, phrase by phrase, he finds the soluton to the many ills—social, political, economic—from which society seems so keenly to suffer. In these examinations he also finds the answer to many questions, purely theological in character, which constantly confront mortals. What is this Kingdom of God for which Christians are constantly praying? Are we really ready for its coming; and do we understand the spiritual nature of this Kingdom? Is not the popular concept of this Kingdom more nearly allied to Caesar than to Christ? As we ask God to forgive us our sins, do we really recognize the problem of forgiveness? Not merely ill temper, envy, jealousy, or an occasional mean and dishonorable act are involved in this forgiveness. While these evils are to be extirpated, yet what requires to be forgiven is a false sense of self strongly inclined to evil.

The Lord's Prayer implies that we have sinned, says Dr. Tittle, and ask for forgiveness. And he pertinently asks, "Is it possible for any man to behold the love of God revealed in Christ and see nothing in his own life that requires to be forgiven?" God's forgiveness of sin "is something that God does *to* a man, not merely *for* him." This forgiveness does not necessarily remit the penalty. The criminal may have to go to prison for his crime. But it should be pointed out that sin is forgiven when it is forsaken, for then its unreality will be recognized. And sin has no place in God's universe of good.

* * *

The author is convinced that God never lures us into evil. Such a proposal is absurd. Because of the varied meanings which may attach to the word "temptation," he holds that a better translation of the phrase would be "Lead us not into trial." The luruements of wealth and position are no less to be classified and dealt with as temptations than are conditions of adversity. We are free to make our choice of ways and, as this freedom is God-given, in that sense God leads into temptation. It will appear to many, however, that this freedom of choice which the author describes as God-bestowed is better characterized as a blessing. For with this gift of free choice there is bestowed the wisdom of conscience to choose the right way. Dr. Tittle is convinced that temptations often make for moral and spiritual reform. Yet it is wise to pray not to be led into them.

As to the authenticity of the closing words of the Lord's Prayer there is doubt, but who would be willing to omit them? They climax the petitions which have gone before.

This little volume contains much that challenges the Christian at vital points and therefore is worthy of careful reading. If the author's position theologically be accepted, its logic is wholly sound.

A. F. G.

A London Letter

The Faber Book of Comic Verse, edited by Michael Roberts. London: Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.
Battered Caravanserai, by Paul Capon. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.
Miledi: A Romantic Biography, by Bradda Field. London: Constable. 18s. New York (A Bride of Glory): Greystone Press. $3.

LONDON

IN HIS EXCELLENT ANTHOLOGY of humorous verse, Mr. Michael Roberts has adopted the admirable rule of printing only what still seems funny today, instead of including what set the tables of yesteryear upon a roar, but now produces only a yawn. Mr. Roberts has therefore given us early selections with a sparing hand, and no one whose interest in the book is not antiquarian will be likely to fault him for this. Much of Pope and Charles Churchill and Jonathan Swift, however, survives: certainly enough to remind us—make of it what we will—how little good humor is good-humored.

Here, for example, is the epigram that Pope thought might have been engraved on the collar of a dog given to his Royal Highness, Frederick, Prince of Wales:

> I am his Highness' dog at Kew;
> Pray tell me, sir, whose dog are you?

And here is an observation of Edward Young's in 1728:

> With skill she vibrates her eternal tongue,
> For ever most divinely in the wrong.

In the more modern sections, Lewis Carroll, Charles Calverley (who at Oxford used to be called Blayds) and Hilaire Belloc are the big names, and it is pleasant to have Carroll's comparatively little-known "Hiawatha's Photographing" given an honored place.

> From his shoulder Hiawatha
> Took the camera of rosewood,
> Made of sliding, folding rosewood;
> Neatly put it all together.
> In its case it lay compactly,
> Folded into nearly nothing;
> But he opened out the hinges,
> Pushed and pulled the joints and hinges,
> Till it looked all squares and oblongs,
> Like a complicated figure
> In the second book of Euclid:

so it goes on, beautifully. For sheer humor, perhaps the original is even better. But that would have been too long to quote.

Paul Capon's "Battered Caravanserai" is a first novel, built round the steadfast and unselfish character of a girl who guides her two orphan sisters and brother through the troubled England of 1928-1940. In places the book shows a touching understanding of small children; and it gives varied pictures of salesmanship in its heyday and decline, of film studios, of an old colonel turned author, and the ordeal of unemployment when it comes to people accustomed to responsible positions, and, for a final curtain, it ends, as do so many modern novels, with bombs laying waste treasured homes built from the spiritual as well as material outpourings of hard-working men and women.

Bradda Field's "Miledi" is the romantic biography of Emma Hamilton told on the scale of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Miss Field occupies nearly a thousand pages in narrating the early life of the girl who became the wife of the British Ambassador at Naples, and whose name is customarily associated with Nelson's. If Miss Field ever essays a history of England it will probably require a second British Museum to house it. "Miledi" is the product of much careful and picturesque research, and will please those who like their biographies twopence colored.

HAROLD HOBSON

Small Town in Wide Country

New Hope, by Ruth Suckow. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THE ATMOSPHERE of Ruth Suckow's stories is clear and clean and wind-swept. A novice, reading these day-by-day chronicles of small-town life, might say, "Anyone who knew such places could write like that." Anyone could not, without, first, a genuine love for the people and the town; second, an understanding of the variety and excitement there is in ordinary living, and, third, the ability to write with sustained beauty.

A reader who is responsive to style receives from Miss Suckow's "New Hope" the satisfaction that comes from observing a modest thing executed with consummate skill. The book is a record of two years in the existence of a new town in northern Iowa, close to the Dakota line—a raw little prairie town, said those who did not appreciate it—a place only 15 years old at the turn of the century when the events of the story happened, a place built near the railroad and laying strong hold on life after a cyclone destroyed an older community close by. An imaginative citizen named it New Hope, and by the time the story opened it was justifying its name.

The tale begins with the coming of a new minister and ends with his resignation to go to a larger church. In great measure it presents the events of the two years as they appeared to a pair of children, Parson Greenwood's little daughter, Delight, and young Clarence Miller, whose father was among those who profoundly believed in the future of New Hope.

In simple order, the events follow the calendar around the two years of William Greenwood's pastorate. On a midsummer day the Millers met the new minister and his family, and took them in until the parsonage was ready. Two years later, in the July heat, the Millers took their beloved pastor to the station, where he said good-by to almost the whole town. In between were the first sermon, the introduction to town and countryside, community gatherings, the harvest dinner, Christmas, the young folk's concert, May Day, Junior Christian Endeavor meetings, school, an engagement, a commemoration service, a little trouble about the janitor, village rivalries, feasting and fun, and family spats; all acutely observed by Delight and Clarence, yet more as a spectacle than an essential part of their own life, which was walled by the enchantment of their comradeship.

Miss Suckow's way of treating the genuine but childish preadolescent friendship of the two children is tender, natural, unsentimental.

There is no parsimony about characters. Dozens of men, women, and children are portrayed, each of them individual. The community life, though not culturally rich, has a certain amplitude. Perhaps the country has something to do with that—the deep fertility of the soil, the high, blue vault above, the pure, dry, limitless air of the Middle West. Clarence's father not only loved New Hope and believed in its future, he also loved all the country round about and was happiest when he was prospecting for new developments. Dave Miller is the most significant figure in the book, a hearty, humorous, far-sighted man, who loved the region not simply for what it gave but for what it was.

The meaning of the book grows on one. On the surface it is a collection of good character studies and a charming story about a magical period in the lives of two nice children. Behind these lies something that is part of Miss Suckow's own endowment—the wide view that her prairie country has given her, faith in opportunity, excitement in the challenge of the boundless fertility of the land.

W. K. R.

The World of Poetry

FROM PRAIRIE CITY, ILL. (the Press of James A. Decker, $2), comes an interesting book of poems, "The Savage Century," by Charles Norman. It gives terse and poignant expression to the lonely heartbreak of our day. The statement is forthright, often harsh, but sufficiently well constructed to dare such independence of ornament.

The dedication, "to the men of good will of all nations who fought in defense of the Spanish Republic," suggests the theme of the first group in the book. One of the most satirical, entitled "Generalissimo," begins:

> This is the man who conquered Spain;
> He brought the foreign foeman in;
> Treason triumphed in his brain;
> The Church has washed away his sin.

When Mr. Norman permits himself to go more lyric, we find such graceful pieces as "Aetat Thirty," containing the lines:

> The walls draw back, become
> Room under the eaves
> (In Paris) that thunders like a drum
> When bells plunge and the air heaves,
> And sound drops from the towers like leaves.

His sonnet sequence follows the traditional form to the extent of dividing the thought by octet and sestet, but departs from it in the matter of a fixed rhyming scheme, which would probably have been wrong for him. He appears to know just what to leave out.

John Malcolm Brinnin, a young poet reported to have won more money prizes than any contemporary of his age, has just brought out a collection entitled "The Garden Is Political" (New York: Macmillan. $1.75). The title poem is less interesting than the other poems in the book, but impresses us with its closing stanza:

> The lisp and grinning of the leaves
> Lasts all the dripping night;
> Even the illiterate snake must know
> The garden is political.

Satire is unleashed, with all the vigorous disillusionment of youth. There are too many words and some rather heavy preaching. The work, however, shows sincerity and a command of poetic diction. One of the most readable of the poems is "Waiting," with the opening lines:

> What reasons may the single heart employ
> When, forward and impervious, it moves
> Through savage times and science toward the joy
> Of love's next meeting in a threatened space?
> What privilege is this, whose tenure gives
> One anaesthetic hour of release,
> While the air-raid's spattered signature displays
> A bitter artistry among the trees?

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Metropolitan Opera Memories

Memories of Opera, by Giulio Gatti-Casazza. New York: Scribners. $3.50.

GIULIO GATTI-CASAZZA, the Italian impresario, head of the Metropolitan Opera of New York in its post-classic era, just before the first World War to just before the second, left behind him an autobiographical record which comes to publication in America under editorial auspices more or less explained by the writer of the preface, Howard Taubman. At all events, there arrives on the book counters a volume in the English language, admirably prepared, of which a man who spoke little of that language is the author. That can surprise nobody; for Gatti-Casazza, though he was never given to being interviewed and quoted, had a way of appearing in print from time to time as a writer of musical articles, particularly of the reminiscent sort.

It was a fixed idea of his, as he notes in his book, never to discuss his affairs; by which he meant his business affairs, or in other words, Metropolitan Opera affairs. Newsmen did not try to break this resolution of his; or if they did, they failed to do so. As a matter of fact, most things which the press needed to know about the Metropolitan at that period could be ascertained without anybody's intruding on the director's reserve or his notions of discretion. Much over which he seemed to throw a veil of secrecy was as plain as a pikestaff anyway, as can be recalled now that the veil is withdrawn.

Indeed, for persons who were acquainted with "Mr. Gatti," as he was commonly addressed, the chapters of reminiscence possess a peculiar excitement because they answer in plain terms questions which they might as well, in his day, have put to the Sphinx.

* * *

Not, to repeat, because the facts prove a revelation of the hitherto unknown, but rather because Gatti in his own character discloses them and notes their meaning to him, is why the "Memories" read like a fairy tale. Just as he was a master showman managing an opera company, so he is an excellent showman devising a book. Fair to say, if his idea had been merely to furnish a review of the doings of his 25 years at the Metropolitan Opera House, some diligent man of research, a professional compiler, might better have prepared the work and done it in straight biographical form.

But Gatti here is more than a narrator. He is a critic, candid of judgment and broad of view. Music to him is not music alone; it is a mechanism of civilization. Singers, in turn, are not only voices; they are a means of making the world better understand itself. As for the musical theater, that, forsooth, is a place where people go to be entertained, and where, unless they get their money's worth, they do not go again.

An example of a shrewd generalization stands out in the fifth of his eight chapters, where he tells of the conflict waged between the Metropolitan, when he first took a hand in its management, and the Manhattan Opera of Oscar Hammerstein. He observes that Hammerstein made the mistake of not realizing that society was "indivisible," and consequently would not quit the old, established institution for a new and competitive one, no matter who was at the top. A pity he does not devote his whole chapter to this fancy; for if society really possesses the quality of indivisibility, people dealing with the problem of opera, which has been satisfactorily solved nowhere in the United States except in New York, ought to know about it, in order to save wrong moves.

* * *

Another item of comment that might, as far as the words are concerned, have come from a dozen estimable sources but would not be informed with his experience, has to do with the tenor, Caruso. Of all the tenors Gatti ever heard, Caruso was the only one, he practically avers, who could take a rôle through with entire vocal and artistic "consistency." That, for a second time, is bringing a whole essay in criticism down to a little more than a phrase. But it sums up Caruso; and whoever hereafter shall endeavor to describe the voice that gleamed brightest in the Silver Age of song can find no better guiding idea.

In his remarks on composers, Gatti is all enthusiasm where he finds merit and all severity where he finds none. At the same time, he points out occasion after occasion when he allowed new composers' efforts a chance of presentation, regardless of what he thought; and more than one occasion when he bowed to the opinion of a public unfavorable to what he regarded good. Exactly as he used to give to understand in his informal conversations with his friends of the press, he asserts that he never meant to inflict on audiences what they disliked, and that he made it a rule to set before them, the best he knew how, the most inspired works of the lyric stage.

W. P. T.

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Farr to Yeats to Shaw

Florence Farr, Bernard Shaw, W. B. Yeats: Letters, edited by Clifford Bax. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

IN "Letters to the New Island," Yeats wrote again and again in praise of Florence Farr's acting in Dr. Todhunter's poetic plays. "I have never heard verse better spoken," he wrote in one letter. "She is an almost perfect poetic actress," he wrote in another. It was for her that he wrote his "Land of Heart's Desire" in 1894; she played Aleel in the first performance of "Countess Cathleen"; it was her voice he heard when he was revising his "Shadowy Waters" and her face he saw when he wrote the part of the first musician in his "Deirdre."

Now Clifford Bax has published the letters that Yeats and Shaw wrote to this woman who first attracted Shaw by her interest in socialism and Yeats by her interest in occultism. The result is an enormously interesting book, one of those big little books that will interest posterity as much as, perhaps more than, it does us. For, as Mr. Bax says, "It is hard for me to imagine a time when the public shall have no interest in Yeats and Shaw."

* * *

Shaw tried to make Florence Farr into a good actress. He wanted her to work and study to that end; and the letters he writes her do him great credit as a critic of dramaturgy and much honor as a man. But, as we can well tell from Shaw's letters (there are no letters here from Florence Farr), Miss Farr was a born dilettante and neither an actress born nor a woman with the necessary capacity for taking pains to become one. Evidently she had a beautiful voice and a gift for speaking verse the way Yeats liked to hear it spoken. For her speaking to the psaltry—Shaw calls it *cantilating*—Shaw would have her substitute attention to the proper expression of the meaning of the words. George Moore told Yeats that he could hear that kind of recitation in any Methodist Chapel. And Shaw anticipates Moore's comment here in very much the same words.

Mr. Bax says that these letters made him realize for the first time how humorous Yeats could be, and the text bears this claim out. See, for instance, Yeats' priceless thumbnail sketch of Augustus John. Yeats' praise of Chaucer is rare: I don't remember anything like it elsewhere in Yeats. What a great perceiver of literature Yeats was! There is a profound remark here about the difference between the work of those Irish writers who rise out of the people and those who come from the leisured classes, of which the writings of Yeats and Shaw themselves illustrate one phase. The writers from the leisured classes "stand above their subject and play with it, and their writing is, as it were, a victory as well as a creation. The others . . . are dominated by their subject, with the result that their work as a whole lacks beauty of shape, the organic quality."

* * *

Shaw says that same thing in one of his letters when he declares that "all genuinely intellectual work is humorous." The real clue to the difference is the word intellectual. The difference is a difference not of inheritance, as Yeats seemed to believe, but in opportunity. Always full of his own work, Yeats here has written much that will interest students of his writing.

This little book contains the essence of two great Irishmen and contains it in such a way that we understand each better for his being beside the other. Characteristically, Shaw, in his relations with Miss Farr, kept his head and his aesthetic attitude. Characteristically, Yeats lost both, seeing the work through the radiance of the beautiful woman. Shaw's downright horse sense blew fresh air into the heated seance-room atmosphere of the Yeats-Farr occultism. Consequently he seemed a little vulgar to Yeats. Yeats admires Shaw and his work, but he wishes Shaw were a little more like Yeats.

"There is vulgarity, plenty of it," Yeats writes of Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," "but such gay, heroic delight in the serviceable mass. Ah, if he had but style and distinction, and was not such a barbarian of the barricades." The later Yeats had different ideas about style. Some of what the early Yeats thought good in style the later Yeats thought bad. Shaw has changed less.

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The Friendly Mexicans

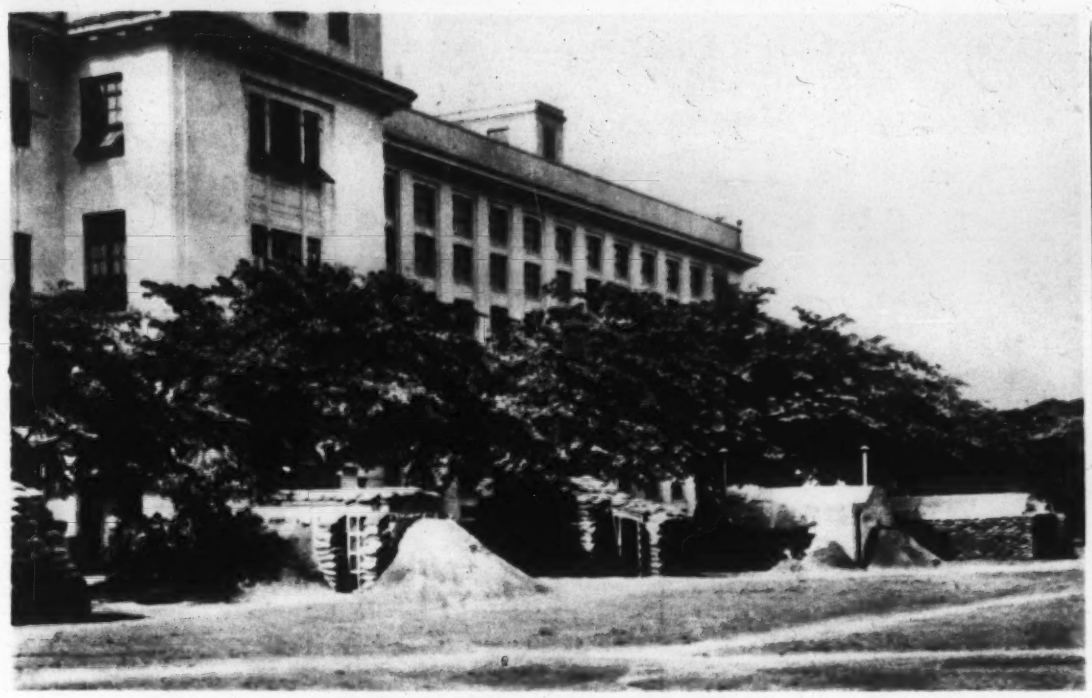
Pattern of Mexico, by Clifford Gessler. New York: Appleton-Century. $5.

IF FRIENDLY RELATIONS between the United States and Mexico can be cemented further by a travel book, then Clifford Gessler's "Pattern of Mexico" is a genuine contribution toward that end.

Mr. Gessler writes with sympathetic understanding of the social and economic problems confronting Mexico. His intimate association with all classes of Mexicans has enabled him to set down a clear picture of a nation still struggling to throw off centuries of enslavement and decades of social and civil strife.

There is no attempt to cover up the many so-called "unpleasantries" of travel in Mexico. But Mr. Gessler has seen the wisdom of handling these tactfully. Yet he prepares visiting Americans for the worst. For example, speaking of the bus he rode to Jala and Jomulco, he says, "Though bare and hard, it was clean and smooth running. . . ."

This book, excellently illustrated by E. H. Suydam, should be read by all Americans contemplating a visit to Mexico. Not only will it act as an efficient guide but it will acquaint them with Mexico's problems.



BOMB SHELTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES Wide World Photos, Inc.

Air Raid Shelters in the Islands Have to Be Built Above Ground Because the Underground Water Is Close to the Surface. Shown Are Five of the Six Shelters Constructed on the Campus of the University of the Philippines Under Supervision of the National Air Raid Warden.

. . "We Can Take Them Back"

(Continued from Page 3)

it from China, and it would be a daredevil proposition like the daily exploits of Brig. General Claire Chennault's AVG fighters now helping with the line in Burma. All have MacArthur's confidence.

Colonel Andreas has gone to Texas and his ranch of gardens, to wait, as he puts it, for the call—the call to a war of audacity in relief of the Philippines: "To slow up the Jap right in the China Sea before he can get south and get set for his big drives. Then I will be ready to show them the dozens of places they can strike in the Philippines." That, the fearless voice of an old campaigner, echoes Capt. Harold A. Sweet, echoes Capt. Royal Leonard—whose own experience in this war in the Far East has been from its beginning with the sack of Nanking and the earlier fall and desolation of Shanghai—a little matter of five years.

Here are young battlers and veteran fighters, the trio of them as near to MacArthur as blood brothers could be (and that I know, personally) on all fours as to what to do about Bataan and Corregidor; which is just this: By means of which they all know, get in there and take the Philippines back. Colonel Andreas told me, with stronger words than require printing, that he favored this as the immediate sequel to Pearl Harbor; and he said:

"We were grievously hurt at Pearl Harbor. If we were not hurt worse than the Administration has admitted, then we had force enough left to harass, heckle, and harry the Japanese in the China Sea with hit-and-run warships. If we were hurt worse, we still should have gone in, in order to pretend we were not hurt at all. The real purpose, of course, would have been to force the Japanese to employ greater protective forces for their convoys. This would have prevented the tremendous concentrations, with consequent great initial striking power of the Japanese forces, at task points. But, actually, because of what we did not do, they could, and did, plow up and down the China Sea with impunity, with very light warship protection.

"The United Nations struck back only from points attacked, after great concentrations of warships and food and troop and supply transports had arrived at these attack points. Excepting at Macassar, when Tom Hart (Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Hart) was there, no real attack was made at taking-off points."

It is beyond question to be emphatic enough concerning Colonel Andreas' opinion of the vital importance of full support to China, a step in the relief of the Philippines by constantly audacious effort. In his view, of course, that merely of an unusually intelligent and consistently fearless fighter, no good can come of putting the war in Europe ahead of the war in the western Pacific. In tactics such as that, he sees the possibility of losing all round; for if the East felt itself deserted, or only half supported, and went back on us after the impulses of the first law of nature, even the resources of our production plants might not suffice to turn the tide.

Among Colonel Andreas' aids to realism are the languages he commands, besides English redolent of color: German, French, Spanish, and goodly vocabularies of Japanese and Chinese, together with the Tagalog of Manila and her environs and the Pampango current at San Fernando. If he gets back to the Luzon valley, he will command a volunteer regiment there that old Pampangan friends have waiting for him. I know the men who will comprise its ranks; however good in duty the Japanese veteran soldier in Luzon may be by that time, these men he cannot surpass, nor, in numbers nearly equal, beat in a fight. The fights, too, will all be invited by these lusty "Andreas" men; they will all be fierce.

"I want to go back again," this redoubtable old Americano told me. "I see the old Bataan Peninsula as I saw it really, just before the Jap hordes hit it. I am willing to bet my chances of returning alive that we can get in there if we really will it." Quite an Americano, all told.

Young fighters or old fighters, men whose flying days are over, men whose flying days are just well begun, all say the same, out of their experience out there: if we will, we can root the Japanese out of the Philippines. Even more gravely, they say that if we don't do that, China under Chiang Kai-shek is in jeopardy, and with China — everything, including something they call the future of our country, the freedom of these United States. Of course, they are all accustomed to situations involving (right below them, as they fly their daily rounds) the heavy populations of the world. But that gives long sight, rather than short sight.

. . Serious Business, the Funnies

(Continued from Page 4)

said to be enjoyed equally by brows high and brows low.

The suburban streetcar line in Pelham, N. Y., which inspired Fontaine Fox's "Toonerville Trolley: It Meets All Trains," recently suspended operations in favor of a bus. The car's last trip was the feature of a local celebration, in which pleasant memories were the dominant emotions rather than rejoicing that the ancient rattletrap had made its final run.

A 266-pound St. Bernard, son of the original dog hero of "Napoleon and Uncle Elby," is Cliff McBride's model for his strip, and the Uncle is a real person who identifies himself with the cartoon at every opportunity. Cliff was the only boy to flunk out of the Pasadena High School's art course. He dislikes lettering, so his strip is done mostly in pantomime.

Edwina Dumm is a rapid worker, being able to do one of her "Tippie" strips in an hour. Percy L. Crosby ("Skippy") can pile up a year's releases in two months, working nine hours a day. Rudolph Dirks' "Katzenjammer Kids" has been running 43 years. He was one of the few cartoonists who persisted with his painting until he made a separate name for himself because of his pictures.

Bud Fisher's "Mutt and Jeff," in its thirty-fifth year, often comes up for mention when national differences of taste in humor are discussed. The British do not like slapstick, preferring, as one Englishman put it: "People doing funny things in a normal way." Thus a cartoon in a recent Punch shows a gentleman gloomily looking at a hotel menu, and the waiter hopefully remarking: "May I recommend the boiled beef? We are just out of everything else." Slapstick "Popeye" is an exception, for it is a favorite in the British Fleet. He is the best-known personage in Argentina, next to President Roosevelt, and the grateful people of the Texas spinach belt have erected a statue to him at Crystal City.

Original Quiz

Today's well-known word quiz first appeared in the English language near the end of the 18th century, philologists believe. It had an entirely different meaning, however, being used to describe an eccentric individual, or any odd-looking object.

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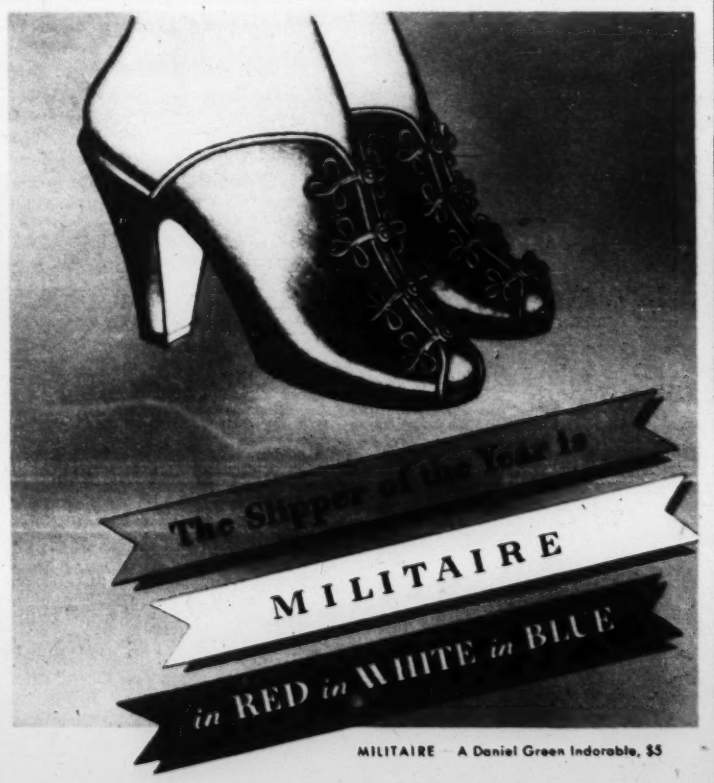

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Neutral Link Between Enemies

RECENTLY workers in the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee had an unusually big job to do.

The list from the United States Government of interned German, Italian, and Japanese civilians had come in—the longest list of internees yet received in World War II.

It was a cable of 267 pages, and it contained 13,000 words, including the names, information about the internee and place of internment. It was filed in accordance with the treaty signed at Geneva in 1929 relating to treatment of prisoners of war.

And in accordance with their usual procedure, the staff of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, card-indexed and copied these lists preparatory to transmitting them to the home governments of the civilians involved.

The staff were preparing similar lists for the United States Government. This is one of the big jobs of the International Red Cross Committee when the world is at war.

This International Red Cross Committee is the last neutral link between America and the enemy countries. It serves as an exchange for lists of interned civilians and prisoners of war. Through its offices safe conduct is arranged for Red Cross "mercy ships." It is a clearing house for food boxes for interned civilians and prisoners of war. It is an international post office—and fast becoming a sort of international registration bureau.

In the middle of last century a Swiss, Henri Dunant, dreamed of an organization that could cross battle lines to help ease the sufferings of war—a mutually beneficial organization that all nations could support and respect. He started the International Red Cross Committee in 1863 with five fellow Swiss citizens as members. The next year representatives of 13 European nations and the United States met and drew up the first Treaty of Geneva.

* * *

But the United States Senate did not ratify it until 1882, the year after Clara Barton had organized the American Red Cross at her home in Washington.

The International Committee now has 24 members, all Swiss citizens, and is headed by Dr. Max Huber, former president of the permanent Court of International Justice. The headquarters were retained at Geneva, and the official Red Cross symbol—red cross on a white background—is the Swiss flag in reverse.

Prior to the United States' entrance into the war the International Red Cross Committee was already functioning in the other belligerent countries with the exception of the Soviet Union, which carried on its own relief work. However, to facilitate exchange of information regarding prisoners of war—mainly Russians and Germans—it is expected that shortly the Soviet, which did not participate in the 1929 convention, will accept a delegate from the International Red Cross Committee.

The International Committee operates through these delegates, always Swiss citizens. For example, recently the delegate in Germany, Georges Broeder, visited 300 American civilians interned in a prison camp in a former chateau near Salzburg.

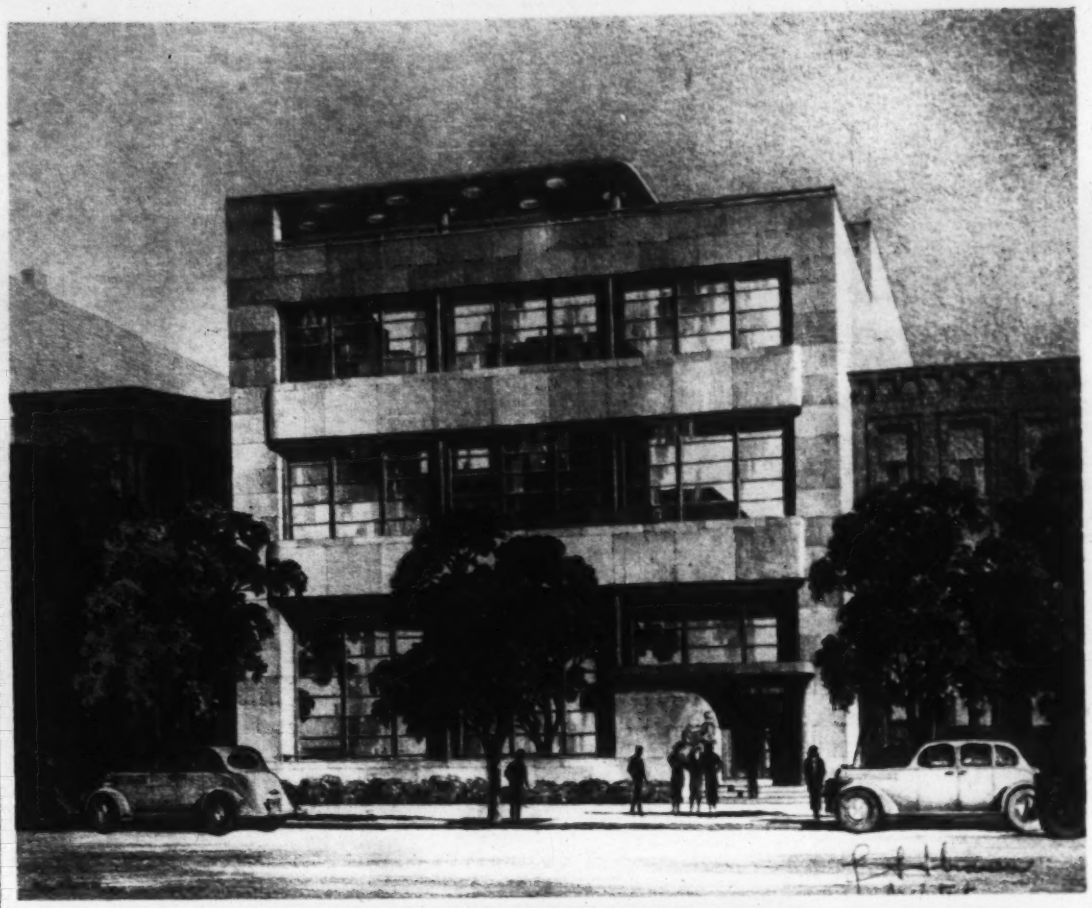
His report to the International Red Cross Committee that the internees needed clothing was forwarded here, and the American Red Cross cabled $5,000—the first relief by Americans for Americans since this war began—to Geneva to buy shoes and clothes. The American Red Cross also arranged to have prisoner-of-war food boxes sent from its stocks maintained in Geneva.

* * *

In Tokyo, the international delegate is Dr. Fritz Paravicini, a Swiss surgeon, who has been in Japan since 1904 and practices medicine in diplomatic circles. He has often represented the International Red Cross Committee in negotiations with Japan.

The first detailed reports from Japan relating to treatment of American prisoners of war and interned civilians were received by the American Red Cross through Geneva in February. It was that "Japanese soldiers' rations provided to prisoners of war and treatment good—only request, more tobacco and toilet articles." Later the American Red Cross said it was informed that the Japanese were attempting to feed the white soldiers white men's food.

Anyone wishing to write for information about a prisoner of war or to a resident in an enemy country, or send a food package, can get the necessary forms at their local Red Cross chapters.



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. . Caledonia

(Continued from Page 6)

armaments for Free French forces. I can reveal this fact now, because American assistance has made our position quite a different one today.

General mobilization has been decreed. New Caledonia, which had given 3,000 soldiers to General de Gaulle's armies, had been called upon to mobilize 4,000 more of its citizens. All men from 19 to 48 are eligible.

The morale of the troops is admirable, in spite of the fact that there are not enough guns to go around. The entire country follows suit, in spite of the ceaseless broadcasts by Admiral Decoux, Vichy's representative in Indo-China, the man who allowed the Japanese Army to gather in Indo-China in peacetime. They hardly listen to Decoux.

Early this year, Admiral d'Argenlieu made the following declaration to the people of New Caledonia:

"Following certain movements of troops made necessary by the requirements of the national defense, a rumor has been spread about that the city of Nouméa would be considered on open city, and because of this would not be defended in case of an enemy attack.

"These rumors are absolutely without foundation of any kind. The city of Nouméa, like all neo-Caledonian territory, I hereby solemnly declare, shall be defended to the last man, regardless of the nature of the enemy or adversary, or from whence they come."

New Caledonia is ready to stand fast with the United Nations in their efforts to halt the Japanese southward drive toward Australia

..Negro's Niche

(Continued from Page 7)

curator. He passed on in 1938 and was succeeded by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, lecturer on Negro history in the College of the City of New York.

Through gifts and purchases, the collection has more than doubled and it is still growing. The material dates from the sixteenth century and includes books and manuscripts in all the major occidental languages, and in Latin, Arabic, and Amharic, besides African dialects. It is reserved as a reference library, much of the material being too rare for circulation, but is freely available to readers in the building. Mrs. Catharine Latimer, reference librarian, by clipping, filing and indexing current publications, is carrying forward the history of Negro achievements. The books, some guarded under glass, are effectively displayed against walls hung with pictures depicting the life of the Negro in many parts of the world, and among sculptures that illustrate Negro talent. Household and war implements, carvings in ivory and wood, cunningly wrought metals, and other exhibits descriptive of Negro civilizations, point up with visual interest the obscurer messages of the printed word.

Here are assembled histories of Ethiopia and Abyssinia, grammars of African languages, textbooks that mold the thought of children in Liberia. Eloquent are the Memoirs of that extraordinary military genius, Toussaint l'Ouverture, once a slave, and other stories of high adventure. Beside them stand scholarly books also by Negroes, bound in parchment and vellum, from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries in Europe. Polemics that helped to win emancipation, sermons which shook the United States, histories, orations, biographies, poetry, and fiction narrate the tremendous drama of the Negro in the United States.

Moreover, "the best is yet to be." In this library, facts and ideas are not permitted to remain dozing between book covers. Under the administration of Miss Rose, Mrs. Latimer, and Dr. Reddick, they are given significance and validity in the everyday life of a large and complex community.

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. . Whither Federation?

(Continued from Page 2)

to the Western Hemisphere. But some Britons who do not fear such a shift are nevertheless doubtful over the cumbrous aspects of the American federal system as these are sometimes displayed in the working of checks and balances. These Britons feel that their country is in too exposed a geographical position to risk delays in international decisions such as they fear might characterize the operation of an international federal system built on American lines.

Of course, there is always the question whether an American Congress would approve of federation with the British Commonwealth. This is something that American voters could decide.

* * *

There is also an understandable tendency among the British to prefer the Commonwealth way, as they have developed it, to the Federal way. This tendency may be modified by the war experiences of the British Commonwealth. Obviously, the working of the Commonwealth system under military stress has not been wholly satisfactory. The Prime Minister of Australia recently went rather far in driving home this fact to authorities in London. In the defense of Australia the United States has had to assume as big a responsibility as the United Kingdom. This common defense effort doubtless will provide lessons which Americans and Britons alike will apply in the task of building a strong system of collective security. One of these lessons may well be that steps insuring military readiness to enforce peace must be taken before any elaborate system of world government can be evolved, and that these steps need not be accompanied by attempts at federation.

V. FEDERALISM AFTER THE WAR

This is not to say that federalism will have no part in postwar reconstruction. For many postwar problems there will probably be no other answer so satisfactory. Some students of the peacemaking of 1919 believe much more might have been accomplished if the liberating principle of federation had been applied to some areas which were allowed to split up into small states to satisfy desires for national self-determination. In the coming peace, federation may well hold the answer to regional problems.

* * *

Should the war last many more years and threaten the existence of other lands now free and now cooperating in the anti-Axis front, the base for world government would be broadened again in directions not yet foreseeable. For example, India's postwar status probably will open the way for that nation's participation in international affairs through what Mr. Nehru terms "larger federations." Moreover, the amount of cooperation necessary between the English-speaking world and the Dutch, Russian, and Chinese allies before the war is over may result in the development of vast machinery of co-operation which later can be overhauled and put to work for collective security. But even within the narrower scope of possible federation which we must now consider, the war has contributed a many-sided technique of economic, political, and military aid between the United States and the British Commonwealth, and numerous features of this technique are adaptable to federal purposes.

There would seem little doubt that federation would prove a more adequate solution of world problems than any other political plan so far comprehended by human wisdom. In fact, of Clarence Streit's proposals, Lord Lothian, former Ambassador to Washington, wrote that they had "brought the discussion of the peace problem back to a basis where it might be solved." This was not an indorsement of the specific plan of "Union Now." But it was a recognition from a widely respected representative of enlightened and influential British opinion that, in theory, federalism held great promises for a better world order.

Books for Britain

SUPPLYING TECHNICAL and historical books to those who direct the British national effort, and furnishing information from and about American books, represent important functions in the National Central Library's wartime service. Through this bibliographical clearing center, London headquarters of a national movement of library co-operation in Great Britain, many valuable works have been loaned to Government Departments, Research Stations, industrial concerns, and persons working directly in the war effort.

Information on American books is available from the Bureau of American Bibliography established by the Central Library through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York. This section is temporarily housed in the provinces.

The service of the National Central Library is available to all persons needing books for any serious purpose. The reader applies for his book through his local public library, which sends the inquiry to the Central Library. Works of fiction are not included.

The American Bureau was established at the beginning of 1938 through a grant of £4,440 from the Foundation and through the gift by the Library of Congress of a complete set of its printed cards—said to be the only set in the British Isles.

In addition to the 1,546,250 Library of Congress cards—which form the basis upon which the work of the Bureau depends—the most important American reference books and bibliographies, as well as publishers' lists, are available.

The Bureau is in charge of an assistant who has had many years' practical experience in American libraries and who is familiar with the Library of Congress cards and American bibliographies.

Some idea of the way the Library works and of the specialized and intimate knowledge required, not only of library resources in Britain, but also in the United States and other countries, may be gained from the history of an application, taken at random from the records.

A Government Department telephones for "The Crown 1939, No. 2; Article on Natural Resins, by Warth." After fruitless telephone inquiries to the Science Library, and the Patent Office, and to some of the outlying libraries, information is elicited from the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux that The Crown is the house journal of the Cork and Seal Company, of Baltimore. It is ascertained from the United States Chamber of Commerce that the firm has an English branch. The branch is telephoned and the volume posted. So, within 48 hours of the original inquiry, the Government Department gets its information on natural resins.

Supplying the textbooks to soldiers in the British Isles, a service organized in co-operation with the County Libraries and the Scottish Central Library, is another phase of the Central Library's war service. This work has been undertaken at the request of the Army Education Department of the War Office.

A similar service is provided for men serving in the Royal Air Force. Through the Seafarers' Education Service also, the Library is able to assist men in the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine. Many letters of appreciation are received from men helped in this way, especially from those who are trying to continue their professional studies, and are not able in any other way to get textbooks they require.

MELITA SPRAGGS

Over the Editor's Desk

Contributors . .

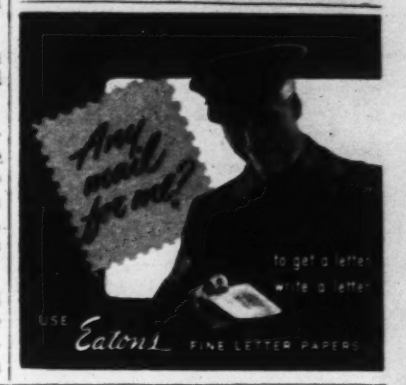
IN VIEW of the recent turn of events in France, it is heartening to learn that New Caledonia remains loyal to the Free French cause. The article about this island in the South Pacific is by Maurice Schwob, former assistant to the Governor of the island, Admiral d'Argenlieu.

Ernest S. Pisko, a former Vienna journalist, is now in the United States.

The rich Negro cultural collection made by Arthur Alfonso Schomburg, soon to be opened to the public at the Harlam branch of the New York Public Library, is described by Helen Johnson Keyes.

Carl Morgan, of the editorial page staff of The Christian Science Monitor, discusses the implications of Clarence Streit's "Union Now" and "Union Now With Britain" in the light of recent world developments.

Walter Robb was long a Monitor correspondent in Manila, where he formed lasting friendships among the Filipinos as well as with United States Army officers.



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